





# STRANGE New Fish THROUGH THE DRAINAGE CANAL

## NATURE'S LAWS DIVERSIFIED BY MINGLING OF WATERS OF LAKE AND RIVER

Reverend the ichthyology of America. Under the headings denoting the different species many new varieties of fish have been discovered. Add new subgenera and change the formation of varieties. For a great transformation in the fifth class of vertebrate animals has resulted from the mingling of the Chicago drainage canal and the commingling of the lake's waters with those of the river. The digging of the canal across the great divide that once separated Lake Michigan from the Mississippi Valley has let the lake fish into the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. The seemingly unnatural commingling of waters has produced fishes that seem unnatural—that is, when compared to our present standards. New forms, new varieties, new types have appeared, differing in color, habits and general description from any other known to the American pisciculturist. Considered with the appearance of the new kinds of fishes there is noted a most remarkable increase generally in the number of the finny inhabitants of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The Des Plaines River fairly swarms with fishes and fishermen are reaping a harvest such as their fondest fancy never pictured in former times. All along the canal, and the Chicago River, and far down the Illinois River, the same conditions are noted to a greater or less extent. Ichthyologists have marvelled at the seeming phenomena, and from all sections of the country scientists are coming to study the conditions, to make note of the new forms and record them in the new history of American fishes, which now must undergo a complete revision. True, many dead fishes have appeared in the rivers, but all such show marks of violence and no evidence of disease. It is evident that a great warfare is going on among them over which families and species shall have the best right to make the river their future home.

With the increase in the number of the river fishes, there appears to be a corresponding increase in the number of Lake Michigan fishes. At least, all the lake fishermen are complaining, and the assertion is freely made that the lake's finny tribe are being emptied through the canal into the rivers beyond the Chicago divide. Formerly this divide formed a wall thirty miles wide between the lake and the river fishes, and the types inhabiting the two waters, generally speaking, were entirely separated and distinct. But when the canal was dug across the divide and the Chicago River was turned upside down, and instead of flowing into the lake, was made to become an outlet of the lake and empty the lake's waters into the canal and thence into the Des Plaines and on into the Mississippi River near St. Louis, the lake fishes have gone with the outflowing waters into the rivers, there to join the river fishes and compete with them in the struggle for existence. Thousands of these fishes, while being hurried on with the current, have been noted with the naked eye by boatmen and people standing on the banks of the river and canal. Sometimes the water seemed to be fairly alive with them, and fishermen, unable to resist the temptation, have defied the law, and in nets have landed Lake trout and perch, never before caught outside of the lakes, have been brought to shore by thousands all along the canal and the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers. Lake herring, also, grayling, chubs, lake trout, whitefish and numerous other fishes, heretofore regarded as exclusive inhabitants of the great lakes, now swarm in the waters beyond the Chicago divide. White bass, pickered, and muskellunge have been found in muddy bottoms, and two specimens of the Michigan grayling, heretofore found only in Lake Michigan and in the waters of Michigan State, have been caught.

Once they have crossed the bear trap dam at Lockport, there is no way for any of these great swarms of fish to return to Lake Michigan and thus must make their home in the rivers beyond and fight for supremacy with the old inhabitants of these waters. It is probable that the conflict which will result in the survival of the fittest, will cause a weeding out of many of the species now abounding, and some of the river fish and some of the invaders from the lake will undoubtedly become annihilated. Indications are, however, that the general result will be most beneficial to the lake fisheries. The invasion of new blood into the old river stock already seems to have added new life to the waters, and hence, while the fishes are fighting for supremacy, they are multiplying enormously, and the splendid specimens of all the varieties of this season show that the health and general physical condition have been greatly improved. The fish feed upon each other, and it appears that some of the deaths have resulted from other causes than violence. The season has afforded unprecedented sport for those searching for game fish. Old-time sportsmen have turned their attention from the northern lakes to the Illinois river and neighboring lakes. For the small lakes all along the river show the same wonderful increase in piscatorial population.

Complaints of the alleged effects on Lake Michigan fisheries at first were ridiculed by the drainage canal trustees, but they have become so numerous that these officials have been forced to take cognizance of them. The river's catch is Lake Michigan's loss, it is declared, and how to prevent the exodus of lake fish is a problem that the canal trustees are now wrestling with.

So far, the only solution of the problem that has been suggested, is the building of fishways at all the dams and locks along the artificial water route. But this, it is feared, would weaken the dams, and it is doubtful if it would be possible to construct them in a manner that would permit the fish to make their way back to Lake Michigan, once they had wandered so far away as the Illinois River. Two methods of constructing the fishways have been proposed—one consisting of what is known as a fish ladder, which would consist of a series of steps over which the water in descending would turn the fish into a cascade, and thus permit the fish to climb back in pursuing their return journey to the lake; the other comprising a chute with a smooth track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam. Because of the nature of the locks and dams, their width and number, it is doubted if this device would prove successful, even if the construction did not interfere so materially with the mechanical operations.

The appearance of the new types of fish, entirely different from anything recorded by former naturalists, has stirred up the scientists, and the heretofore despised Des Plaines River has come into prominence as the center of piscatorial interest, for it is here that the new types and increased number of fishes have attracted widespread attention.

## NEEDLEWORK FOR SCHOOLGIRLS

**Benefits of Learning How to Sew Skillfully and Correctly.**  
The ability of a girl to do without teaching anything else is called on to do is pretty generally taken for granted. She imitates the countryman who, being asked if he could play the violin, replied, "I guess so; I never tried."

Thousands of girls marry and set up housekeeping whose experience in cooking consists in making "fudge" and concocting a Welsh rabbit on a chafin dish—pleasant eating in their place, but inadequate for the daily food of a hard-working husband.

So, also, the girl is supposed to know by instinct how to mend and sew. A certain young wife became on her marriage the stepmother of three small children. The first week's mending-basket was a revelation to her of her own helplessness.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with my cat-plaster," she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do."

Two generations ago in a famous school for girls in an Eastern city sewing was an important part of the curriculum. The first task of a new student was the making of a shirt for father or brother. Every stitch in that shirt was set by a thread. It is a shame that to be ripped a dozen times, it must be fit for the closest inspection. This zeal on the part of the school was sometimes excelled in the home.

A tradition lingers in one family of a daughter who went to school when she was 8 years old. So well did she sew at that age that she was excused from making the shirt, and set at once to a bit of fine needlework—a wide muslin collar, covered with embroidery as exquisite as lace.

The promise of the 8-year-old child was richly fulfilled, and her needle was for a long lifetime a high satisfaction to herself and a joy to her fortunate family and friends. Sewing was never a slavery to her, but always a fascinating creative occupation. The patch on a jacket, the darn of a stocking or the embroidery of a gown or a napkin were alike welcome calls upon her capable fingers. When people spoke of

her ability to turn off sewing, she used to say:

"That's because I know how to sew. I know how because I was taught. Skillful hands, even better than many hands, make light work!"—Youth's Companion.

## HOW TO GROW HAIR

**Former Naval Surgeon Has Novel Plan to Retain Bald Pate.**  
Breathe properly, and you'll never be bald. If you're already partially bald, breathe properly and your hair will start "coming in" again. This is the bold new advice of Dr. Delos L. Parker, a former United States naval surgeon.

Parker came to the above conclusion by a series of experiments. He imprisoned a quantity of expired breath in a jar containing a few drops of water, and kept it in a warm room. A week or ten days later he injected a quantity of the liquid left in the bottom of the jar into a pigeon and awaited developments. Presently the pigeon's feathers began to fall out. He continued the injections regularly, and within a few days the bird's coat had entirely disappeared. When the injections were



DR. DELOS L. PARKER.

discontinued the pigeon regained its coat. The experiments were repeated with dogs and hens, and the results were the same.

Dr. Parker reached the conclusion that expired air, remaining in a man's lungs long enough for the decomposition of the organic matter to take place, resulted in the formation of a poison which affected the roots of the hair and caused it to fall out. Deep breathing expels the air and with it the poison.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE FLESH

**Increasing the Lung Capacity is the First Requisite.**  
To increase the lung capacity is the first step in the reduction of flesh, says Outing. For this purpose running is, I think, superior to any other exercise.

Boxing and handball are also excellent for the "wind." And these exercises will do more to increase the respiratory functions; they will greatly stimulate the circulation as well as all the secretory and excretory processes. What leg exercise will not do, however, is to oxidize to any great extent the soft tissues of the trunk and arms. True, by stimulating the organs of elimination and by increasing lung capacity, leg exercises will oxidize your tissues somewhat; but when fat is not replaced by muscle, it has a strong tendency to reform.

A bad effect of leg exercises exclusively is that they draw a major part of the blood, rich in oxygen, to the lower limbs, whereas, if vigorous arm and trunk exercises were executed, besides the leg exercises, much blood would be attracted also to the upper parts, which would then be oxidized to the best advantage, their lost fat being, at the same time, replaced by solid tissue, and hence having little tendency to reform. Running, therefore, supplemented by vigorous "upper" exercises. By vigorous upper exercises I do not mean calisthenics nor any kind of so-called light exercises; I mean reasonably hard work.

**Why They Argue.**  
"Some big-toed men," said Uncle Eben, "gets into arguments 'cause dey ain't got time to go to a ball game and do deir hollestin' in de regular way."

Washington Star.

## THE SAME OLD STORY

The legislation of Congress under the Roosevelt administration has been wise and beneficent. It has corrected real abuses and helped make the fruits of industry secure. The execution of the laws has been vigilant, and has hurt only those who deserved punishment. Its prosecutions for railway rebating have done much to check a real evil which none could justify.

For confidence in the country's future and in the safety of a man's stake in it does not wait for a blow on the head to weaken it. It is enough for confidence to see the club—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Powerful Machine.  
It is said that there are more than 50,000 persons on the New York City pay roll. This is one of the things that make it difficult to change the administration when it is once entrenched. These beneficiaries constitute a powerful machine which is invariably used to perpetuate the power of the party in control of the city. Now if to these were added the tens of thousands employed in the street railroads, the light plants and other public utilities the task of overthrowing the party or clique once in office, which even now is very difficult, would then be well nigh impossible. And this is exactly what the condition would be if municipal ownership were to prevail.

# Political Comment

## What the Tariff is Doing.

Do you remember how English statesmen favored the Southern Confederacy when those States were in rebellion against the government to break up the Union? Do you know why England felt so much sympathy for the Confederacy?

The Northern States were for a protective tariff and for building up American industries. The Southern States were for free trade. All they wished was to develop their agricultural resources by means of slave labor, sell the surplus abroad, and import their manufactures. There is where England's sympathy found such deep root. The cotton industry of England depended largely on the success of the American rebellion.

When the rebellion broke out the cotton crop amounted to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales. It now amounts to from 10,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales. In 1860 we were spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the South.

Year by year since the close of the war, under Republican tariff policies, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal that in thirty years before.

In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The South, which when the war broke out had no cotton factories, now has many. We are using a very large portion of our raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year 1900 amounted to \$14,500,000 and the exports decreased \$13,500,000.

Cotton manufacturers are worth more than twice as much as the raw material. Think of that! We kept at home \$14,500,000 worth of raw cotton more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about \$30,000,000. We sent abroad the money this year and bought raw cotton with it, which again was worth \$20,000,000. That is what the Dingley tariff act added to our wealth in one year in one industry.

Under a free-trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would nearly all go abroad to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own material. If we were all free-traders and sold only raw cotton to go abroad we would get at the prices now ruling \$500,000,000. But to get back the goods made, if we needed them, we would pay \$1,000,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people? This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls the "robber tariff." If it robs any people it is the foreigners whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do ourselves.—Los Angeles Times.

## Unjust to the President.

George B. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, says his recent trip through Europe has convinced him that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in the world. Mr. Harvey heard the President's name and acts lauded all over Europe by kings, by business men, and by Socialists and Anarchists.

European monarchs, according to Mr. Harvey, desire the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt because they see in his success a justification of autocracy and a check to democratic tendencies. European business men rejoice in our President, according to Mr. Harvey, because they find that his attitude toward wealth and his crusade against large stock companies have impaired American credit, crippled American enterprise, and thus delivered them from fear of American competition. European Socialists and Anarchists, according to Mr. Harvey, praise our President because they see in him an advocate of their own doctrines, and a potent force for the destruction of "capitalism" which must be got rid of before the world can be made over according to their ideas.

The observations of Mr. Harvey, insofar as they relate to the acts of our President, are unfair and unjust to him. When we look back at the record of the Roosevelt administration we can see plainly that it is not the things done which are open to criticism. As the record stands, most of these things are a credit to the country.

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## STORY OF A GREAT YEAR

**Tale of the Fiscal Twelvemonth Is a Pleasing One.**  
Disregarding the "solstices," the equinoxes and the calendar, Uncle Sam, for business purposes, set up a cycle of his own, and it closes on June 30. For him 1907 ended on that date, although the 1907 of the calendar will last for six months longer. The divergence between the government's official year and the year which figures in the ordinary industrial transactions of the people sometimes confuses, but it is the tale which the year tells that is important. And the tale which it tells will please the country.

All the government's great financial transactions have been on a larger scale than ever before. Its income and its outgo leave all former figures behind. In his annual report to Congress last December the secretary of the treasury estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures \$58,000,000 in the twelve months ending with June 30, 1907. He was \$27,000,000 under the mark. That was the best guess which could have been made. The man who made the guess had the figures for five months of the fiscal year in his hands at the time, and he knew, moreover, that the revenue laws would not be changed in the year.

For the year the government's receipts exceed its expenditures by \$58,000,000. This compares with a surplus of \$25,000,000 in 1906, a deficit of \$23,000,000 in 1905, and a deficit of \$41,000,000 in 1904, and a surplus of \$54,000,000 in 1903. The surplus for 1907 is larger than for any year since 1880, when it was \$88,000,000, except in 1902, when it was \$91,000,000. Save in those two years we have to go back to the old flush days of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887 and 1888 to find any larger margins on the right side of the account than that which is rolled up in this year. The surpluses which have been used to keep the treasury chiefs, Edw. G. Gresham, McCullough, Manning and Fairchild awake at nights may soon come up to bother their successors Cortelyou. The government's outgo is far greater than it was when those men were in charge of its finances, but the income in the interval has expanded beyond the dreams of any of them, and beyond any prophesies made in their days. The present time, Grant once said that it was easier to handle a surplus than a deficit, a piece of philosophy which Messrs. Gresham and Gage appreciated when they were at the head of the treasury, and when endless chains and the government's creditors were drawing it out faster than their debtors were putting it in.

The country's total foreign trade was a little less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1906, which left all former figures far behind. The total for 1907 passes the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In both exports and imports all former records are beaten this year. The increase in the exports shows us that we are gaining a larger and larger share of the world's markets, despite the competition of our European rivals. In manufactures the competition is especially active, and when our goods are being sold abroad, the competition is especially active, and when our goods are being sold abroad, the competition is especially active, and when our goods are being sold abroad, the competition is especially active.

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## Will There Be a Real Campaign '08?

The struggles of the Democratic factions to decide whether Mr. Bryan shall remain leader or be replaced by Mr. Hearst are interesting, but unimportant. If the national Democracy is to make a real campaign in 1908 it must get some principles upon which it can stand a great party stand or fall.

In 1896 the Democracy stood for an idea which, though foolish, was at least intelligible—the idea of scaling down debts by legislative fiat.

Since then the Democracy has stood for nothing intelligible. Its leaders have simply gone up and down the land shouting "Fire!" The logical candidate of such a party is Eugene V. Debs. The people will not respond repeatedly to mere slogans. Men cannot live upon gin rickies and tobacco sauce. The American people are ready and anxious to welcome a real opposition to the Republican party. But it must be an opposition that opposes with a positive and constructive program, which proposes to do something for the country and to do it better, and does not merely bluster that all that is doing is wrong; that everybody who is prospering is a scoundrel, and that the most successful nation on earth is headed straight for perdition.

If the Democracy can get a platform which sober-minded men can at least discuss it will be able to make a real campaign next year with any fairly capable leader. If not, the people will have to put up again with the incongruities of a one-party country.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

# Michigan State News

## BRIDGE FIGHT GOES TO COURTS.

**Once Voted For, Is Lost on Second Election in Kalamazoo County.**  
Cooper township farmers who have been fighting for the building of a \$70,000 bridge over the Kalamazoo river, two miles below Cooper Center, were defeated in the vote at a recent special election, 96 to 110, and their attorney, D. O. French, at once announced that he will carry the case to the Circuit and Supreme courts if necessary. At an election held in February the proposition carried, and the bonds were ordered issued. The bonding company found a flaw in the enabling act, and the township officers declared another election necessary. Attorney French declares that the second election was illegal, since the question had already been decided, and will make his fight to secure a writ of mandamus compelling the officers to secure the issuance of the bonds.

The bridge had been a dispute question twenty years ago. It is proposed to cut an unbridged distance of five miles between Cooper Center and Plainfield. Farmers living south of the place call it a useless extravagance, and have opposed it steadily.

## AGED MAN LOST IN WOODS.

**Soperton Man Suffering from All-Night Exposure.**  
Wandering helplessly about the woods for almost a day without food or water and too exhausted to cry out for help, Harold McGraw, Sr., of Soperton, near Monroeville, 65 years of age, went through a terrible experience from one afternoon to the next. He had been a mile from home and even a less distance from anxious friends who sought him. Mr. McGraw lay helpless and fainting by the side of a large tree until daybreak when he was found by his friends. Suffering from the shock and exposure, the aged man is now at his home under the constant care of a physician. Mr. McGraw is the father of Harry McGraw, a lumberman at Monroeville.

## GET \$270,000 FOR ROADS.

**State Aids Northern Peninsula in Building Highways.**  
As the results of the hard campaign conducted by Representative Michael Harris of Monroeville county in the State Legislature, the yearly appropriation to aid road building in Michigan was increased from \$50,000 to \$270,000. This will insure the continuation of the active road building now carried on in the upper peninsula during the next two years. The State pays to counties and townships \$500 per mile for gravel road built, or \$1,500 for macadam. About sixty miles of road roads are in process of construction all over the upper peninsula.

## WOMAN WANTED TO DIE.

**Mrs. Lafayette, Muskegon, Tried Twice with Poison.**  
Mrs. Joseph Lafayette, a middle-aged Muskegon woman, who alleges she has grown tired of life, tried twice the same afternoon to end her life by drinking cyanide, but she will live. She mixed a solution shortly after the noon hour and was about to drink the contents of a tureen when a woman neighbor happened in, and rushed to her side, dashed the cup to the floor. Not content with the first attempt, Mrs. Lafayette picked up the broken cup and scraped the particles from the bottom, and the second time succeeded in drinking the mixture.

## OLDEST MAN IN THE U. P.

**Levi Rivers, of Schoolcraft County, Passed the 103 Mark.**  
Levi Rivers of 1033 township, Schoolcraft county, who has the distinction of being the oldest person living in the upper peninsula, has just passed his 103rd milestone in life. Rounding the century mark in 1905, he is still hale and hearty, and is surprisingly active for a man of his years. A walk of upwards of a mile takes him to the breakfast table. His daily exercise, which he considers pleasant, is the old man has been a great-grandfather for a number of years.

## CHICAGO WOMAN BREAKS JAIL.

**Picks Lock and Escapes, but Is Caught by a Jovial Steward.**  
Mrs. Lillian Slater, alias Slughter, of Chicago, who was arrested at Muskegon, charged by Detective O'Brien of the Chicago detective bureau with stealing \$400 worth of diamonds from Mrs. R. G. Willson on July 10, 1906, escaped from the Muskegon city hall jail by picking the lock of her cell. Officers took all the small boys they met to keep watch for her, and one found the woman in his home, told the police, and she was recaptured.

## WIFE DEAD BESIDE HIM.

**Whiteford Farmer Finds Woman Used Too Much Chloroform.**  
When Ellsworth Klock, a Whiteford farmer, arose the other morning he found his wife dead in bed beside him, with a partly filled chloroform bottle beside her head. Mrs. Klock, who was formerly Miss Lella Van Antwerp of Deerfield, had been in poor health for some time and used the chloroform to induce sleep. At the time of her death she was making arrangements to go to Denver for her health.

## Quick Shave, but It's Fatal.

A bolt of lightning instantly killed Joseph Bourassa two miles west of Bozette. His whiskers were shaved clean from his face, but not a hair of his head was even singed. He leaves a widow and twelve children.

## Seater Sawmill Burns.

Fire at Baraga destroyed the saw mill of the Seater estate, causing a loss of \$35,000 and throwing 300 men out of work. The town itself had a close call. It was necessary to summon a fire engine and tug from Portage Lake.

## Wine Hand of Wealthy Widow.

John T. McCurdy, son of Judge Hugh McCurdy of Corunna, is to wed Mrs. C. C. Miller of New York City. The bride is said to be worth \$4,000,000. He is a philanthropist and is educating twenty girls at various seminaries.

## Ironwood Man Commits Suicide.

E. Olson committed suicide in Ironwood by shooting himself with a revolver. He was about 60 years old. Dependancy on account of family relations and drink was the cause of his act.

## BOY BLAZES WITH OIL.

**Paul Mooney Has Narrow Escape From Death at Lake Gougeon.**  
A remarkable escape from death will be recorded in the family history of Paul Mooney, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Eunice Mooney, a keeper of furnished rooms in Battle Creek. The lad was watching a balloon being inflated at Lake Gougeon when a gasoline can exploded. Either to save his balloon or himself, Paul Cole, a boy of the same age, ran toward the

blazing can into the crowd. In an instant Mooney was alight, but men threw him to the ground and wrapped him in their garments. He is badly burned, but will live. Spectators tried to mob Coleman, who escaped. One Cole did not kick the can but stumbled over it.

## HORSE SWIMS TO SAVE BOY.

**Henderson Youth Drowns in Shawansee River, However.**  
Edward Seelhoff, the 14-year-old son of Fred Seelhoff of Henderson, was drowned in Shawansee river. The boy was wading in the water while his older brother was washing their horse. He fell into a hole fifteen feet deep and disappeared. The brother tried to save the lad by swimming out to him on the horse's back, and was but three feet away from the drowning boy when he sank for the last time.

## Within Our Borders.

Janece Vidovskii, aged 15, was drowned in a creek near Alpena while bathing.

In Neegaunee John Kampilla was killed by being thrown from his sulky by a bucking horse.

Mrs. John Behm, a pioneer German resident of Grand Haven township, is dead, aged 81.

Otto White, the 7-year-old son of Mrs. James Graesser, was drowned in Flat river at Belding.

Sault Ste. Marie carpenters went on a strike, tying up building operations. The men demand an increase from 43 1/2 to 50 cents an hour.

Attorney General Bird has furnished the board of State auditors with an opinion that county auditors will not receive compensation for inspecting county jails.

Ray Eagle, 10 years old, of Veranois, was seized with cramps while swimming in Grand river in Lansing, and was drowned in sight of his two companions.

In St. Joseph Rev. M. G. Esper caught William Maloy robbing the poor box of the church. The priest pleaded for a short sentence for the thief. Maloy was given thirty days.

Gov. Warner says that he will probably call the special session of the Legislature for Feb. 1, so that it can immediately follow the constitutional convention which will begin its work Oct. 22.

While despondent over ill health, Simon Lujtan, aged 28, committed suicide by running a train of dynamite through the heart. He came from Finland one year ago and so far as known had no relatives in this country.

The dwelling of Capt. James Wilcox, superintendent of the Mass Consolidated Mining Company at Green Lake, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, nothing being saved. The loss is upward of \$20,000 on buildings and contents.

John Stumman, a prominent farmer of Cass county, township, had his right hand and lower arm torn off in a mill snapping machine. He was found pulling the mangled stump of the arm from the jaws of the machine, and his life was saved only by the quick arrival of physicians sent from Kalamazoo in a fast automobile.

A 12-pound pickerel, hooked on a trolling line attached to a small boat on Chippewa Lake, ran under the boat, doubling the line under the boat, and upset the craft, drowning Mrs. George Taylor and Charles E. Chambers, both of Tonawanda.

The cause of the accident was not known until searching parties on rafts with grappling irons brought the fish to the surface, dead and still attached to the hook.

Herbert DeKeyser, a barber at Rudyard, sent several shots from a revolver through the window of a hotel there, and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found on the sidewalk by persons who rushed from the building. He had acted queerly for some time and will be examined as to his sanity. His father is a merchant at that place and is now traveling in Europe.

John Clendenning went to the White City in Bay View, but the other end was "old hysa" fortune teller. He would be drowned within a week. He traveled at the old woman's croaking and rented a boat and rowed out to sail the boat off Gratiot beach. A heavy sea was rolling and the boat capsized. Arthur Saulty, who was with him, was saved, but the body of Clendenning was later picked up on the beach.

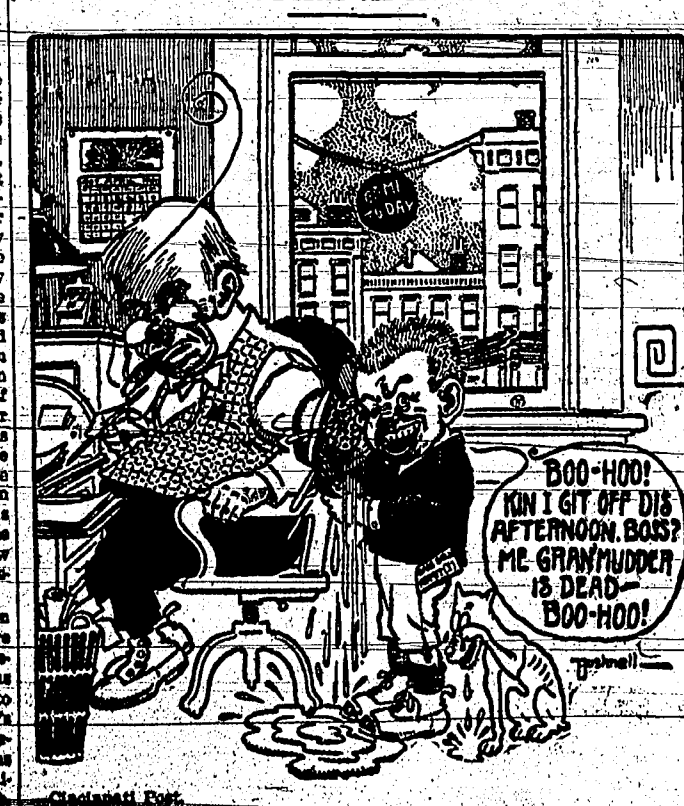
The governor has exercised his power of pocket veto on six bills, which are as follows: Military bill; Detroit police court bill; changing date of selecting keeper of Tuscola county house; bill declaring delinquent State lands in Chippewa county to the county for road purposes at 10 cents an acre; creating townships of Abbot and Gordon in Alcona county; changing a school district in Arenac county.

William Burt, 16 years old, son of John Burt of Sault Ste. Marie, was pained from head and all efforts to locate the boy have been unavailing. The parents believe he has been kidnapped or drowned. Telegrams sent to all the relatives have brought replies that the boy has not been seen. Young Burt left home June 25 and said he was going swimming. He has not been seen since. The boy's father says he had no reason for leaving.

Truant Officer Howard Hopkins of Romeo went to Tecumseh and took Ed Blessing, a 15-year-old boy, to Adrian, and from there he will go to Lansing to place him in the industrial school. Young Blessing was convicted over a year ago of breaking into several stores and pilfering the stock and money drawer, but was released on suspended sentence. Sunday afternoon he entered the Tecumseh store and was caught in the act of taking change from the money drawer. He confessed having stolen from this store a month ago, and also from Avery & Co.'s store the same day.

Before Circuit Court Commissioner Wolmer in Kalamazoo Mrs. Clara May, wife of one of Michigan's known men, began ejectment proceedings against son-in-law George W. Clark, alleging that Clark and his wife came to her house two years ago at her invitation and have stayed ever since.

The son-in-law, she declares, has even forced her to work at a kitchen while he entertained friends with his wife and the pastor. Mrs. May is 86 and says the treatment accorded her is breaking her heart. Charles May, a son, living in Detroit, is looking after the interests of his mother.



Cartooned Post.



## Tired and Sick Yet Must Work

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, the mother must often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.



MRS. AUG. LYON

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the change of life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Aug. Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

**Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women**  
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

### Light-footed Genie.

"The best pickpockets," said the detective, "are the Hindoos. You have to call them light-footed as well as light-fingered, for they can lift a watch or purse as easily with their feet as with their hands."

### The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple, the jaw. Scientific punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but it was a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd fought with him for an hour, and Dr. Pierce is bringing hope to the public a parallel fact, that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it.

### Proof.

"Does your husband love you?" we asked. "Madly, devotedly," she answered. "Are you quite sure?" "Quite. How can I doubt? He has shut me up here in this little cage of a place, where he expects me to spend all my time, with nobody's company but his own. If he does not love me, why does he take so much trouble to make me miserable?"

### Too Informal.

Johnny—the doctor says Uncle Humphrey has Bright's disease. His mamma—the doctor may call it that if he pleases, my dear, but you could say Mr. Bright's disease.

### WHERE DOCTORS FAILED.

### An Interesting Case from Salem, the Capital of Oregon.

F. A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 4, Salem, Ore., says: "Acute attacks of kidney disease and rheumatism laid me up off and on for ten years. Awful pains started from the kidneys and coursed down through my limbs. I sought the best medical treatment but in vain, and when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was walking with two canes and suffering continual pain in my head, back and sleepless nights. I improved quickly and after taking three boxes felt better than I had for 16 years. The effects have been lasting."

### HAPPENED ON A RIVER BOAT.

### Trying to Find Cause of Stomach Trouble.

I never tell a story unless it is true, says a commercial traveler in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. That's the beauty of my stories and Mark Twain's. I've just got to have a basis of fact. Now, there's the Falkenberg case, for instance. We had a time with the other night coming down on the boat. I haven't told anybody about it and I'm not going to. But confidentially, for publication, I don't mind saying it was funny.

### Not Consulting Himself.

"Do you find my daughter's voice improving, Mr. Squicker?" asked Mrs. Limmer. "Improving," said the professor of vocal training. "Why, my dear madam, it's not the same voice at all."

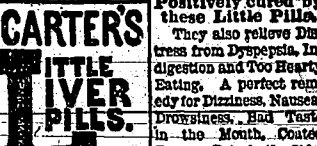
### Lewis' "Single Binder" straightens clear.

Made of fine, mellow tobacco, so rich in quality that many who formerly smoked the cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder." Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

### Water from an artesian well at Osted

which has been wasted for fifty years has now been discovered to possess medicinal qualities similar to the waters of Vichy.

## SICK HEADACHE



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Headache, and all the troubles arising from a disordered Liver. In the Month, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, and all the troubles arising from a disordered Liver. In the Month, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, and all the troubles arising from a disordered Liver.

**SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.**

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Headache, and all the troubles arising from a disordered Liver. In the Month, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, and all the troubles arising from a disordered Liver.

**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

**DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Green or Magenta Beautifier.**

**Remove the pimples, freckles, blotches, and every blemish from the face. It is a perfect skin treatment. It is a perfect skin treatment. It is a perfect skin treatment.**

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## OPP. HUMAN MIXTURE.

### Strange Characters at Hazywood Trial in Boise.

The world at large has had a somewhat nauseating peep into the court room of Ada County, Idaho, whence emanated that awful story of crime which will make the name of Harry Orchard a synonym for skulking and assassination through generations to come, so writes a Boise correspondent. It has become familiar with this human monstrosity. It has formed a slight acquaintance with the fair-minded jurist, Fremont Wood, and with the gifted attorneys Richardson with his ponderous bludgeons of speech; the adroit Darrow, with his pluming fancies of wit and satire; Hawley, a veritable steam engine of thought and language; and Borah, whose penetrative mind and piercing tongue are a terror to the witnesses who must submit to cross-examination.

But there is a phase of the trial with which the public has not become acquainted. There is a strange conglomeration of humanity assembled here at the call of the State and the defense. The rough, uncouth life of the mines and the mining settlements touches elbows with the polished upper crust of society, and the contrasts which result are striking. We find the educated, cultured daughter of an ex-Governor taking the seat but recently vacated by an arch-criminal, and we do not wonder that her surroundings confuse her testimony.

An ex-Governor follows a negro servant in giving evidence and a former lieutenant general exchanges seats with one of Orchard's alleged confederates. The trial is a succession of contrasts such as could not be found anywhere save in this region of contrasts, where you can enjoy all the comforts of civilization, while but a few miles beyond lies utter desolation.

Scattered about the court room are other men who place little more value than did Orchard on human life other than their own. They are town marshals, Pinkerton detectives and gunmen who are regarded as guardians of the law in the mining communities. Some of these are the "uninterrified" deputies who in the days of the bull pen helped to starve the miners. Others are former cowboys, fellows of the Rough Rider stripe, who assisted the State governments of the West to preserve order after the Spanish-American

## GREAT PACIFIC FLEET.

### Plans to End Active Career by Taking Warships Around Horn.

Deeper significance of an international character than has yet been attached to the sending of the fleet of American battleships to the Pacific coast shortly is now admitted by those in close touch with the situation. While it has been constantly declared by the Navy Department that no menace to Japan is intended by the dispatch of the fleet and Ambassador Aoki of that country has asserted that Japan will not construe the presence of the fleet in the Pacific as such, it is understood in Washington that the arrival of the battleship squadrons in the Pacific



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

marks the initial step toward the maintenance of a permanent fighting fleet in the Pacific hereafter. Whether the entire fleet of eighteen vessels which is now destined for the Pacific remain there or not, it is asserted on the authority of well-informed officials that the American navy in the Pacific will never again be inadequate to cope with any emergency on that side of the continent unless there is a vast change in the aspect of international politics.

In addition to the necessity of urging upon Congress the needs of the navy on the Pacific side, which will now be accentuated by the presence of the fleet there, the administration is directed by close students in Washington to have taken time by the forelock in sending the fleet to the Pacific just



SCENE IN FRONT OF CHIEF OF BUREAU HEADQUARTERS AT BOISE.

### war was ended. They show their

portance on the streets, where they justly offend citizens, and several scraps have been averted by a very narrow margin.

### There is another body of men here

who represent the law after a fashion. They are the Pinkerton squad. They disguise themselves by wearing broad-brimmed, high-crowned slouch hats such as miners wear while off duty.

### They loiter around the street corners,

in the hotel lobbies and at the railroad stations, and their eyes are always open, though they have had little occasion to use their hands. Some of these men were in the Homestead riots and some of them have seen service in South America and in Europe, tracing famous criminals.

### It is this strange mixture of human-

ity which gives additional flavor to a case already pretty well seasoned with human interest.

### Brief News Items.

By an executive order the employees of the government printing office in Washington will be given a half holiday on Saturdays during July, August and September, the same as is granted to the employees of other government departments.

### John Geierman, the interstate com-

merce commission expert, who visited Oklahoma recently and investigated freight rate and cotton seed oil trust matters, is now in Hamburg, Germany, investigating the Hamburg-American line of steamers in regard to excessive freight rates.

### Dick Barnes, the aged man charged

with the probably fatal shooting of Richard Williams, was captured at his home, eight miles southeast of Tulsa, I. T. He is now in the Tulsa jail, waiting a hearing before the United States commissioner.

### Barnes says he is 99 years of age.

Janie Frizzell, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Frizzell of the Woodbury ranch, south of Colorado Springs, Colo., met a sudden and frightful death as the result of being bitten by a rattlesnake. The fangs of the reptile pierced an artery in the calf of the leg, and death resulted in a short time.

### As the result of an old grudge Walter

M. Branch was shot and instantly killed in Snyre, O. T., by J. W. Dobbs, deputy sheriff. They met on the street and, after some words, Dobbs caught Branch around the neck, drew his revolver and shot him in the head. It is said Branch was unarmed.

### Anton Anstett, whose real estate is

valued at \$500,000, applied to Judge Blanchard of the New York Supreme Court, asking alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of his suit for divorce from his wife Evelyn. The pair separated Aug. 4, 1906, the day after they were married.

### Volcano Being Death.

Valdivia dispatches report that the Rinihuale volcano, Chile, the crater of which is now inactive, is ejecting huge columns of boiling water, which together with stones and ashes, has caused the death of fifteen Indian families and many head of cattle.

### The National Women Suffrage Society

receives now about \$1,000 a month for its work.

### Mrs. Whelan's Sorrowful Story for Children

publishing company the only picture information, at last, for the young. It is a book.

### ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Birmingham Co., who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. suggested that she try the Cuticura Remedies, which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid sore. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingie, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

### New Metal Called Mamel.

A new metal called mamel, which is expected to cause something of a stir in the industrial world, is being produced at the works of the Canadian Copper Company at Sudbury, Ont.

### It consists of a compound of copper,

nickel, iron and one or two other minerals which are found in the district, and its importance lies in the fact that it is much less costly than nickel, is less liable to rust and will serve all the purposes that are served by that metal in the industrial world.

### The new metal is said to be of equal

ductile strength with nickel and to possess all its other essential qualities, but it is not claimed that it would serve the purpose of nickel steel, which is used as armor plate.

### Ridely Exact.

"I told you to let me off at the next corner," said the irate passenger. "And you have carried me a block past it."

### "This is the next corner," answered

the conductor, jerking the bell rope. "It isn't anything of the kind! We turned the corner back there a whole block!"

### "That isn't a corner, sir. That's a

curve. Step lively, if you're going to get off here."

### In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, Hot Calluses, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Fifty years ago, in Switzerland, 180,

000 depositors possessed \$12,000,000 in 107 savings banks. There are now 1,400, 000 depositors possessing \$460,000,000 in more than 300 savings banks.

### Volcanic Eruptions.

Valdivia dispatches report that the Rinihuale volcano, Chile, the crater of which is now inactive, is ejecting huge columns of boiling water, which together with stones and ashes, has caused the death of fifteen Indian families and many head of cattle.

### The National Women Suffrage Society

receives now about \$1,000 a month for its work.

### Mrs. Whelan's Sorrowful Story for Children

publishing company the only picture information, at last, for the young. It is a book.

## Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

### Letters from Prominent Physicians

#### addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Edward Parrish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merit."

Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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# STRANGE NEW FISH THROUGH THE DRAINAGE CANAL

## NATURE'S LAWS DIVERSIFIED BY MIGRATION OF WATERS OF LAKE AND RIVER

Rewrite the ichthyology of America. Under the headings denoting the different species many new varieties known to former piscatorial lore. Add new subgenera and change the formation of varieties. For a great transformation in the fifth class of vertebrate animals has resulted from the digging of the Chicago drainage canal and the commingling of the lake's waters with those of the river. The digging of the channel across the great divide that once separated Lake Michigan from the Mississippi Valley has let the lake fish into the Des Plaines, the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers. The seemingly unnatural commingling of waters has produced fishes that seem unnatural—that is, when compared to our present standards. New forms, new varieties, new types have appeared, differing in color, habits and general description from any other known to the American pisciculturist. Consistent with the appearance of the new kinds of fishes there is noted a most remarkable increase generally in the number of the finny inhabitants of the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers. The Des Plaines River fairly swarms with fishes, and fishermen are reaping a harvest such as their fondest fancy never pictured in former times. All along the canal, and the Chicago River, and far down the Illinois River, the same conditions are noted to a greater or less extent. Ichthyologists have marveled at the seeming phenomena, and from all sections of the country scientists are coming to study the conditions, to make note of the new forms and record them in the new history of American fishes, which now must undergo a complete revision. True, many dead fishes have appeared in the rivers, but all such show marks of violence and no evidence of disease. It is evident that a great warfare is going on among them over which families and species shall have the best right to make the river their future home.

With the increase in the number of the river fishes, there appears to be a corresponding increase in the number of Lake Michigan fishes. At least, all the lake fishermen are complaining, and the assertion is freely made that the lake's finny tribe are being emptied through the canal into the rivers beyond the Chicago divide. Formerly this divide formed a wall thirty miles wide between the lake and the river fishes, and the types inhabiting the two waters generally speaking, were entirely separated and distinct. But when the canal was dug across the divide and the Chicago River was turned upside down, and instead of flowing into the lake was made to become an outlet of the lake and empty the lake's waters into the canal and thence into the Des Plaines and on into the Mississippi River near St. Louis, the lake's fishes have gone with the outflowing waters into the rivers, there to join the river fishes and compete with them in the struggle for existence. Thousands of these fishes, while being hurried on with the current, have been noted with the naked eye by boatmen and people standing on the banks of the river and canal. Sometimes the water seemed to be fairly alive with them, and fishermen unable to resist the temptation, have defied the law, and in nets, have loaded Lake trout and perch, never before brought to shore by thousands all along the canal and the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers. Lake herring, also, graying, chubs, lake trout, white fish and numerous other fishes, heretofore regarded as exclusive inhabitants of the great lakes, now swarm in the waters beyond the Chicago divide. White bass, pickerel and muskellunge have been found in goodly numbers, and two specimens of the Michigan grayling, heretofore found only in Lake Michigan and in the waters of Michigan State, have been caught.

Once they have crossed the bearing dam at Lockport, there is no way for any of these great swarms of fish to return to Lake Michigan, and they must make their home in the rivers beyond and fight for supremacy with the old inhabitants of these waters. It is probable that the conflict which will result in the survival of the fittest, will cause a weeding out of many of the types now abounding, and some of the river fish and some of the invaders from the lake will undoubtedly become annihilated. Indications are, however, that the general result will be most beneficial to the lake fisheries. The infusion of new blood into the old river stock already seems to have added new life to the waters, and hence, while the fishes are fighting for supremacy, they are multiplying enormously, and the splendid specimens of all the varieties this season show that the health and general physical condition have been greatly improved. The fish feed upon each other, and it appears that none of the deaths have resulted from other causes than violence. The season has afforded unprecedented sport for those searching for game fish. Old-time sportsmen have turned their attention from the northern lakes to the Illinois rivers and neighboring lakes. For the week taken all along the rivers show the same wonderful increase in piscatorial population.

Complaints of the alleged effects on Lake Michigan fisheries at first were ridiculed by the drainage canal trustees, but they have become so numerous that these officials have been forced to take cognizance of them. The river's gate to Lake Michigan's lake is closed, and how to prevent the excess of lake fish is a problem that the canal trustees are now wrestling with.

So far, the only solution of the problem that has been suggested is the building of fishways at all the dams and locks along the artificial water route. But this, it is feared, would weaken the dams, and it is doubtful if it would be possible to construct them in a manner that would permit the fish to make their way back to Lake Michigan, once they had wandered so far away as the Illinois River. Two methods of constructing the fishways have been proposed—one, consisting of what is known as a fish ladder, which would consist of a series of steps, over which the water in descending would turn the fish into a cascade, and thus permit the fish to climb back in pursuing their return journey to the lake; the other comprising a chute with a sinuous track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam. Because of the nature of the locks and dams, their width and number, it is doubted if this device would prove successful, even if the construction did not interfere so materially with the mechanical operations.

The appearance of the new types of fish, entirely different from anything recorded by former naturalists, has stirred up the scientists, and the heretofore despised Des Plaines River has come into prominence as the center of piscatorial interest, for it is here that the new types and increased number of fishes have attracted widespread attention.

The strange and new types of fishes, never noticed to any great extent until this year, are undoubtedly the result of the intercrossing that came about after the invaders from the lake had accustomed themselves to the new environments. On finding it impossible to make their way back to the lake, they settled down to make the best of their life in the narrow confines of the rivers and accept the condition of misregeneration with the river fishes as the best for all concerned.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## NEEDLEWORK FOR SCHOOLGIRLS.

Benefits of Learning How to Sew Skillfully and Correctly.

The ability of a girl to do without teaching anything she is called on to do is pretty generally taken for granted. She inherits the countryman who, being asked if he could play the violin, replied, "I guess so; I never tried!" Thousands of girls marry and set up housekeeping whose experience in cooking consists in making "fudge" and concocting a "Weiss rabbit" on a chafin-dish—pleasant eating in their place, but inadequate for the daily food of a hard-working husband.

So, also, the girl is supposed to know by instinct how to mend and sew. A certain young wife became on her marriage the stepmother of three small children. The first week's mending-basket was a revelation to her of her own helplessness.

"I was tempted to stop the holes with court-plaster," she confessed afterward, "and I dare say it would have been as effective as what I managed to do."

Two generations ago in a famous school for girls in an Eastern city sewing was an important part of the curriculum. The first task of a new student was the making of a shirt for father or brother. Every stitch in that shirt was set by a thread. If a seam had to be ripped a dozen times, it must be set by the closest inspection. This zeal on the part of the school was gone times over in the home.

A tradition lingers in one family of a daughter who went to that school when she was 8 years old. So well did she sew at that age that she was excused from making the shirt, and set at once to a bit of fine needlework—a wide muslin collar, covered with embroidery as exquisite as lace.

The promise of the 6-year-old child was richly fulfilled, and her needle was for a long lifetime a high satisfaction to herself, and a joy to her fortunate family and friends. Sewing was never a slavery to her, but always a fascinating creative occupation. The patch on a jacket, the darn of a stocking or the embroidery of a gown or a napkin were alike welcome calls upon her capable fingers. When people spoke of

her ability to turn off sewing, she used to say:

"That's because I know how to sew. I know how because I was taught. Skillful hands, even better than many hands, make light work!"—Youth's Companion.

## HOW TO GROW HAIR.

Former Naval Surgeon Has Novel Plan to Retain Bald Pates.

Breathe properly, and you'll never be bald. If you're already partially bald, breathe properly and your hair will start "coming in" again. This is the boldest advice of Dr. Delos L. Parker, a former United States naval surgeon.

Parker came to the above conclusion by a series of experiments. He imprisoned a quantity of expired breath in a jar containing a few drops of water, and kept it in a warm room. A week or ten days later he injected a quantity of the liquid left in the bottom of the jar into a pigeon and awaited developments. Presently the pigeon's feathers began to fall out. He continued the injections regularly, and within a few days the bird's coat had entirely disappeared. When the injections were



DR. DELOS L. PARKER.

discontinued the pigeon regained its coat. The experiments were repeated with dogs and hens, and the results were the same.

Dr. Parker reached the conclusion that expired air, remaining in a man's lungs long enough for the decomposition of the organic matter to take place, resulted in the formation of a poison which affected the roots of the hair and caused it to fall out. Deep breathing expels the air and with it the poison.

The doctor secured a number of partially bald men and asked them to breathe by proper methods. In a few days the dandruff, which is invariably an accompaniment to baldness, ceased, the hair stopped falling out and a new growth started. In six weeks the improvement was very noticeable.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE FLESH.

Increasing the Lung Capacity Is the First Requisite.

To increase the lung capacity is the first step in the reduction of flesh, says Outing. For this purpose running is, I think, superior to any other exercise. Boxing and handball are also excellent for the "wind." And these exercises will do more to increase the respiratory functions; they will greatly stimulate the circulation as well as all the secretory and excretory processes. What leg exercise will not do, however, is, to any great extent, the soft tissues of the trunk and arms. True, by stimulating the organs of elimination and by increasing lung capacity, leg exercises will oxidize upper tissues somewhat, but when fat is not replaced by muscle, it has a strong tendency to return.

A bad effect of leg exercises exclusively is that they draw a major part of the blood to the legs, leaving the trunk muscles, which are vigorous and active, without exercise. Besides the leg exercises, much blood would be attracted also to the upper parts which would then be oxidized to the best advantage, their lost fat being, at the same time, replaced by solid tissue, and hence having little tendency to reform. Running, therefore, splendid exercise though it is, should be supplemented by vigorous "upper" exercises. By vigorous upper exercises I do not mean callisthenics nor any kind of so-called light exercises; I mean reasonably hard work.

Why They Argue.

"Some big-voted men," said Uncle Eben, "gets into arguments 'cause dey ain't got time to go to the ball game and do their hollerin' in the regular way."—Washington Star.

What a stately old world this would be if vanity were eliminated therefrom.

## Political Comment.

What the Tariff is Doing.

Do you remember how English statesmen favored the Southern Confederacy when those States were in rebellion against the government-to-break up the Union? Do you know why England felt so much sympathy for the Confederacy?

The Northern States were for a protective tariff and for building up American industries. The Southern States were for free trade. All they wished was to develop their agricultural resources by means of slave labor, sell the surplus abroad, and import their manufactures. There is where England's sympathy found such deep root. The cotton industry of England depended largely on the success of the American rebellion.

When the rebellion broke out the cotton crop amounted to from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales. It now amounts to from 10,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales. In 1890 we were spinning very little of this cotton in America, none in the South.

Year by year since the close of the war, under Republican tariff policies, cotton spinning has increased more rapidly than the size of the crop. A year ago there were 6,350,000 spindles in England. During the past year the enlargement of English cotton factories has been very great. By the end of this decade the increase in the decade will equal that in thirty years before. In spite of the growth in English cotton spinning there has been great expansion in America. The South, which when the war broke out had no cotton factories, now has many. We are using a very large portion of our raw product and importing increasing quantities of raw cotton. The increase in value in the year—1900 amounted to \$14,500,000 and the exports decreased \$13,500,000.

Cotton manufacturers are worth more than twice as much as the raw material. Think of that! We kept at home \$13,500,000 worth of our crop more than in the previous year, and gave this a value of about \$30,000,000. We sent abroad the money this made and bought raw cotton with it, which again was worth \$30,000,000. That is what the Dingley tariff act added to our wealth in one year in one industry.

Under a free-trade policy we would probably be growing nearly as much cotton as we do now, but it would nearly all go abroad to be made into cotton goods, and for each dollar we received for the raw stuff we would have to send out two dollars to pay for the goods made of our own material. If we were all free-traders and sold all our raw cotton to go abroad we would get at the prices now ruling \$500,000,000. But to get back the goods made of it we would need to pay \$1,000,000,000.

Which policy is the best for the American people?

This is the policy which the great and good Mr. Bryan calls the "robber tariff." If it robs any people it is the robbers whom it deprives of the chance to do work we should do ourselves.—Los Angeles Times.

## Unjust to the President.

George B. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, says his recent trip through Europe has convinced him that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in the world. Mr. Harvey heard the President's name and name lauded all over Europe by kings, by business men, and by Socialists and Anarchists.

European monarchs, according to Mr. Harvey, desire the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt because they see in his success a justification of autocracy and a check to democratic tendencies. European business men rejoice in our President, according to Mr. Harvey, because they find that his attitude toward wealth and his crusade against large stock companies have impaired American credit, crippled American enterprise, and thus delivered them from fear of American competition. European Socialists and Anarchists, according to Mr. Harvey, praise our President because they see him as an advocate of their own doctrines, and a potent force for the destruction of that "capitalism" which must be got rid of before the world can be made over according to their ideas.

The observations of Mr. Harvey, insofar as they relate to the acts of our President, are unfair and unjust to him. When we look back at the record of the Roosevelt administration we can see plainly that it is not the things done which are open to criticism. As the record stands, most of these things are a credit to the country.

The legislation of Congress under the Roosevelt administration has been wise and beneficent. It has corrected real abuses and helped make the fruits of industry secure. The execution of the laws has been vigilant, and has hurt only those who deserved punishment. Its prosecutions for railway rebating have done much to check a real evil which none could justify.

For confidence in the country's future and in the safety of a man's stake in it does not wait for a blow on the head to weaken it. It is enough for confidence to see the club.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Powerful Michigan.

It is said that there are more than 50,000 persons on the New York City pay roll. This is one of the things that make it difficult to change the administration when it is once entrenched. These beneficiaries constitute a powerful machine which is invariably used to perpetuate the power of the party in control of the city. Now if to these were added the tens of thousands employed in the street railroads, the light plants and other public utilities the task of overthrowing the party or clique once in power would be very difficult indeed. And this is exactly what the condition would be if municipal ownership were to prevail.

## STORY OF A GREAT YEAR.

Tale of the Fiscal Twelvemonth Is a Pleading One.

Disregarding the statistics, the equinoxes and the calendar, Uncle Sam has, for business purposes, set up a cycle of his own, and it closes on June 30. For him 1907 ended on that date, although the 1907 of the calendar will last for six months longer. The divergence between the government's official year and the year which begins in the ordinary industrial transactions of the people sometimes confuses, but it is the tale which the year tells that is important. And the tale which it tells will please the country.

All the government's great financial transactions have been on a larger scale than ever before. Its income and its outgo leave all former figures behind. In its annual report to Congress last December the secretary of the treasury estimated that the receipts would exceed the expenditures \$58,000,000 in the twelve months ending with June 30, 1907. He was \$27,000,000 under the mark. That was the best guess which could have been made then. The man who made the guess had the figures for five months of the fiscal year in his hands at the time, and he knew, moreover, that the revenue laws would not be changed in the year.

For the year the government's receipts exceeded its expenditures by \$85,000,000. This compares with a surplus of \$25,000,000 in 1906, a deficit of \$23,000,000 in 1905, and a deficit of \$41,000,000 in 1904, and a surplus of \$14,000,000 in 1903. The surplus for 1907 is larger than for any year since 1897 when it was \$88,000,000, except in 1902, when it was \$91,000,000. Save in those two years we have to go back to the old high days of 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887 and 1888 to find any larger margins on the right side of the account than that which is rolled up in this year. The surplus which is kept to keep the treasury chiefs, Folger, Grosvenor, McCullough, Manning and Fairchild awake at nights may seem come up to other their successors Cortelyou. The government's outlay is far greater than it was when those men were in charge of its finances, but the income in the interval has expanded beyond the dreams of any of them, and beyond any phantasies granted in their days. The present Gen. Grant once said that it was easier to handle a surplus than a deficit—a place of philosophy which Messrs. Carlisle and Gage appreciated when they were at the head of the treasury, and which endless chains and the government's creditors were drawing it out faster than their debtors were putting it in.

The country's total foreign trade was a little less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1907, which is a little more than in 1906, which had all former figures far behind. The total for 1907 figures the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In both exports and imports all former records are beaten this year. The increase in the exports shows that we are getting a larger and larger share of the world's markets, despite the competition of our European rivals. In manufactures the competition is especially active, and there our gains in 1907 over 1906 are particularly striking. Bank clearings and railroad earnings are above all the figures of the past, and they are a fair index of our industrial and commercial activities. The big increase in our exports shows that our producers are not able to keep up with the home demand, and also shows that our people have more money to spend than they ever did before, and that they are spending it. Apparently railroad construction is not quite so great as it was a year ago, when all former records for several years were beaten. But not only are the roads doing more business than they were last year, but they are spending more money for improvements. We hear less about a crop shortage for the year than we did a few weeks ago, and there is a fair probability that last year's big figures will be equaled by this year's output of our farms and plantations. Not only are we doing more business than we did last year, but we are doing it under better conditions. The failures in business are fewer than they were a year ago. The figures compiled by Uncle Sam's financial officers and by those of the great private activities tell a very interesting tale for the twelvemonth.

Will There Be a Real Campaign '08?

The struggles of the Democratic factions to decide whether Mr. Bryan shall remain leader or be replaced by Mr. Hearst are interesting, but unimportant. If the national Democracy is to make a real campaign in 1908 it must set some principles upon which it is to meet that a great party stand or fall.

In 1890 the Democracy stood for an idea which, though foolish, was at least intelligible—the idea of scaling down debts by legislative fiat.

Since then the Democracy has stood for nothing intelligible. Its leaders have simply gone up and down the land shouting "Bryan." The logical candidate of such a party is Eugene V. Debs. "The people will not respond repeatedly to mere alarms. Men cannot live upon gun rickety and tinny sauce."

The American people are ready and anxious to welcome a real opposition to the Republican party. But it must be an opposition that opposes with a positive and constructive program—which proposes to do something for the country and to do it better, and does not merely shriek that all that is doing is wrong—that everybody who is proposing is a scoundrel, and that the most successful nation on earth is headed straight for perdition.

If the Democracy can get a platform which sober-minded men can at least discuss it will be able to make a real campaign next year with any fairly capable leader. If not, the people will have to put up again with the incongruities of a one-party country.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chance to Prove Himself.

She—I would never marry a man who was a coward.

He—About how brave would it be necessary for him to be in order to win your approval?

She—Well, he'd have to have courage enough to—propose.

Whitford Farmer Finds Woman Used Too Much Chloroform.

When Ellsworth Klock, a Whitford farmer, arose the other morning he found his wife dead in bed beside him; with a partly filled chloroform bottle beside her head. Mrs. Klock, who was formerly Miss Lelia Van Antwerp of Deerfield, had been in possession of some time, and used the chloroform to induce sleep. At the time of her death she was making arrangements to go to Denver for her health.

Quick Shave, but It's Fatal.

A bolt of lightning instantly killed Joseph Bourassa two miles west of Beaver village. His whiskers were shaved clean from his face, but not a hair of his head was even singed. He leaves a widow and twelve children.

Nester Savinelli Burns.

Fire at Nester destroyed the saw-mill of the Nester estate, causing a loss of \$65,000 and throwing 300 men out of work. The town itself had a close call. It was necessary to summon a fire engine and tugs from Portage Lake.

Wins Hand of Wealthy Widow.

John T. McCurdy, son of Judge Hugh McCurdy of Corvallis, is to wed Mrs. C. C. Miller of New York City. The bride is said to be worth \$4,000,000, is prominent in New York society and owns a magnificent home at Long Branch. She is a philanthropist and is educating twenty girls at various seminaries.

## Michigan State News

### BRIDGE FIGHT GOES TO COURTS.

Once Voted For, Is Lost on Second Election in Kalamazoo County.

Cooper township farmers who have been battling for the building of a \$70,000 bridge over the Kalamazoo river, two miles below Cooper Center, were defeated in the vote at a recent special election, 90 to 110, and their attorney, D. O. French, at once announced that he will carry the case to the Circuit and Supreme courts if necessary. At an election held in February the proposition carried, and the bonds were ordered issued. The building company found a flaw in the enabling act, and the township officers declared another election necessary. Attorney French declares that the second election was illegal, since the question had already been decided, and will make his fight to secure a writ of mandamus, compelling the officers to secure the issuance of the bonds. The bridge had been a disputed question for twenty years, as it is proposed to cut an unbridged distance of five miles between Cooper Center and Plainfield. Farmers living south of the place call it a useless extravagance, and have opposed it steadily.

### AGED MAN LOST IN WOODS.

Soperton Man Suffering from All-Night Exposure.

Wandering helplessly about the woods for almost a day without food or water, and too exhausted to cry out for help, Harold McGraw, 65 years of age, near Soperton, was found by a party of hunters on Monday morning. McGraw is the father of Harry McGraw, a lumberman of Monmouth.

### GET \$270,000 FOR ROADS.

State Aids Northern Peninsula in Building Highways.

As the results of the hard campaign conducted by Representative Melendy of Monmouth county in the State Legislature, the voters' appropriation to aid road building in Michigan was increased from \$50,000 to \$270,000. It will insure the continuation of the active road building now carried on in the upper peninsula during the next two years. The State pays to counties and townships \$500 per mile for gravel road built, or \$1,500 for macadam. About sixty miles of road now are in process of construction all over the upper peninsula.

### WOMAN WANTED TO DIE.

Mrs. Lafayette McCuskey, Twice-Married, Paris Green.

Mrs. Joseph Lafayette, a middle-aged Muskegon woman, who alleges she has grown tired of life, tried twice the same afternoon to end her life by drinking Paris green, but she will live. She mixed a solution shortly after the noon hour and was about to drink the contents of a tureen when a woman neighbor happened in and rushed to her side, dashed the cup to the floor. Not content with the first attempt, Mrs. Lafayette picked up the broken cup and scraped the Paris green from the bottom, and the second time succeeded in drinking the mixture.

### OLDEST MAN IN THE U. S.

Levi Rivers, of Schoolcraft County, Passed the 103 Mark.

Levi Rivers of Inwood township, Schoolcraft county, who has the distinction of being the oldest person living in the upper peninsula, has just passed his 103rd birthday. He is still hale and hearty, and is surprisingly active for a man of his years. A walk of upwards of a mile, taken shortly after breakfast, is his daily exercise when the weather is pleasant. The old man has been a great grandfather for a number of years.

### CHICAGO WOMAN BREAKS JAIL.

Picks Lock and Flees, but Is Caught by a Juvenile Sheriff.

Mrs. William Slater, alias Slughter, of Chicago, who was arrested in Muskegon, charged by Detective O'Brien of the Chicago detective bureau with stealing \$400 worth of diamonds from Mrs. G. A. Williams on July 10, 1906, escaped from the Muskegon city hall jail by picking the lock of her cell. Officers sought all the small boys in the vicinity for her, and one found the woman in his home, told the police, and she was recaptured.

### WIFE DEAD BESIDE HIM.

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## BOY BLAZES WITH OIL.

Paul Mooney Has Narrow Escape from Death at Lake Gogoune.

A remarkable escape from death will be recorded in the family history of Paul Mooney, 10-year-old son of Mrs. Eunice Mooney, a keeper of furnished rooms in Little Creek. The lad was watching a balloon being inflated at Lake Gogoune when a gasoline can exploded. Either to save his balloon or himself, Paul Coleman, who was feeding the flames, kicked at the machine and into the crowd. In an instant Mooney was ablaze, but men threw him to the ground and wrapped him in their garments. He is badly burned, but will live. Spectators tried to mob Coleman, who escaped. He says he did not kick the can, but stumbled over it.

## HORSE SWIMS TO SAVE BOY.

Henderson Youth Drowns in Shawansee River, However.

Edward Seelhoff, the 14-year-old son of Fred Seelhoff of Henderson, was drowned in Shawansee river. The boy was wading in the water while his older brother was washing their horse. He fell into a hole fifteen feet deep and disappeared. The brother tried to save the lad by swimming out to him on the horse's back, and was but three feet away from the drowning boy when he sank for the last time.

## Within Our Borders.

Ignace Vidarski, used to be drowned in a creek near Alpena while bathing. In Greenlee John Kampella was killed by being thrown from his sulky by a bucking horse.

Mrs. John Behm, a pioneer German resident of Grand Haven township, is dead, aged 84.

Otto White, the 7-year-old son of Mrs. James Grimmer, was drowned in Flat river at Holland.

Sault Ste. Marie carpenters went on a strike, tying up building operations. The men demand an increase from 23 1/2 to 30 cents an hour.

Attorney General Bird has furnished the board of State auditors with an opinion that county auditors may not receive compensation for inspecting county jails.

Ray Eagle, 19 years old, of Vermont, was seized with cramps while swimming in "Grand river" in Lansing, and was drowned in sight of his companions.

In St. Joseph, Mo., M. G. Espar caught William Maloy, robbing the poor box of the church. The priest appeared for a short sentence for the thief. Maloy was given thirty days.

Gov. Warner says that he will probably call the special session of the Legislature for Feb. 1, so that it can immediately follow the constitutional convention which will begin its work that day.

Whitehead, near Alpena, was killed by a falling tree, about 25 feet from the trunk, in a clearing. He came from Finland one year ago and so far as known had no relatives in this country.

The dwelling of Capt. James Wilcox, superintendent of the Mass Consolidated Mining Company at Green Lake, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, nothing being saved. The loss is upward of \$20,000 on buildings and contents.

James Schuman, a prominent farmer of "Constock township," had his right hand and lower arm torn off in a mill separating linseed. He was found pulling the mangled stump of the arm from the coarsed net machine, and his life was saved only by the quick arrival of physicians and from Kalamazoo in a fast automobile.

A 15-foot-tall, round, wooden, ironing line attached to a small boat on Chippewa lake, under the boat, doubling the line under the keel, had upset the craft, drowning Mrs. George Carter and Charles F. Chambers, both of Joliet. The cause of the accident was not known until scorching parties on rafts with grapnel hooks brought the fish to the surface, dead and still attached to the hook.

Herman Dekruyter, a barber at Rudyard, sat and shot from a revolver through the window of a hotel, drove, then attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was found on the sidewalk by persons who rushed from the building. He had asked queries for some time and will be examined as to his sanity. His father is a merchant at that place and is now traveling in Europe.

John Glendinning went to the White City in Port Huron the other day and was told by a fortune teller he would be drowned within a week. He laughed at the old woman's croaking and rented a boat and rowed out to sail the boat off Gratwick beach. A heavy sea was rolling and the boat capsized. Arthur Saffley, who was with him, was saved, but the body of Glendinning was later picked up on the beach.

The Governor has exercised his power of pocket veto on six bills, which are as follows: Military bill; Detroit police court bill; changing date of selecting keeper of Muskegon county house; bill declaring delinquent State tax lands in Muskegon county to the county for road purposes at 10 cents an acre; creating township of Adams and Garden in Alpena county; changing a school district in Arenac county.

William Burr, 10 years old, son of John Burr of Sault Ste. Marie, disappeared from home and all efforts to locate the boy have been unavailing. The parents believe he has been kidnapped or drowned. Telegrams sent to all the relatives have brought replies that the boy has not been seen. Young Burr left home June 22 and said he was going swimming. He has not been seen since. The boy's father says he had no reason for leaving.

Truant Officer Howard Hopkins of Romeo went to Tecumseh and took Ray Blessing, a 15-year-old boy, to Adrian, and from there he will go to Lansing to place him in the industrial school. Young Blessing was convicted over a year ago of breaking into several stores and pilfering the stock and money drawer, but was released on suspended sentence. Sunday afternoon he entered the Tecumseh store and was caught in the act of taking change from the money drawer. He confessed having stolen from this store a month ago, and also from Avery & Co.'s store the same day.

Before Circuit Court Commissioner Wolmer in Kalamazoo Mrs. Charles May, wife of one of Michigan's known men, began a lengthy process against non-lawyer George W. Clark. She alleges that Clark and his wife came to her house two years ago at her invitation and have since ever since.

The son-in-law, who had been forced to work in the kitchen while he entertained friends with his wife in the parlor, Mrs. May is 35 and says the treatment accorded her is breaking her health. Charles May, a son, living in Detroit, is looking after the interests of his mother.

Ironwood Man Commits Suicide.

Olson committed suicide in Ironwood by shooting himself with a revolver. He was about 60 years old. Dependancy on account of family relations and drink was the cause of his act.







## Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. A. M. B. Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months......50  
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Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 11

### REFOREST PLAINS WITH

#### LOCUST TREES.

Thousands of acres of State Land might be made of great Value.

#### IF PLANTED WITH LOCUSTS

The Best Timber Known for Railroad Ties Because of its Lasting Qualities—Fine for Furniture.

The question of reforesting the state lands of Michigan, of which there are thousands of acres of pine plains from which the original timber has all been taken, is receiving considerable attention, and will soon become a matter of vital importance.

It is very evident that something must be done to make these lands produce something of value. There are thousands of acres that are absolutely valueless for farming purposes, that could be made of value in the growing of trees, and the question is, what kind of trees that are valuable for commercial uses can be grown upon this sandy soil that will account reach a size sufficient to be made available.

The writer has recently made considerable study and examination of the question and is thoroughly convinced that the Gleditsia Triacanthos, commonly known by the several names of Black Locust, Honey Locust and Sweet Locust, is just the tree that can be used successfully for this purpose.

Grows Rapidly on Sandy Plains.  
It is not particular as to the quality of soil and grows rapidly on our sandy plains. While there are some varieties of this timber that are subject to attack by insects and disease this variety is hardy and entirely free from insect attacks and disease. It is hard and solid timber and is especially well adapted for use for railroad ties and fence posts, as it is more lasting in the ground than either white or yellow cedar, and being much harder will outlast oak or any other timber that we know of, for ties. When dry its specific gravity is 0.6740, and a cubic foot of it weighs 42 pounds. It is also a valuable timber for the manufacture of furniture, as it is capable of receiving a high polish, and being a rapid grower has large grains, making it a most beautiful wood.

#### Rapid Growth.

As we have said, our light, sandy soil is well adapted to its propagation and growth. As showing how rapid a growth it is, we will state that the writer has a locust tree in his yard at Traverse City, which was started from a sprout of one season's growth eighteen years ago and today it measures 14 inches in diameter. There is also a grove of Black Locusts in Traverse City that started from sprouts from the roots of other trees, that have since been removed, about 14 years ago. Some of these trees have been taken out, but there are now standing upon a piece of light, sandy ground 40 of these trees, growing within a space of land six by eight rods. These trees vary in size from 4 to 12 inches in diameter. Several of them are large enough for railroad ties and fence posts.

#### An Ornamental Tree.

We are surprised that the railroad companies, especially those operating in Michigan, have not long before this made use of a part of their right of way for growing Black Locust for ties. It strikes us that at least twenty-five feet of the outer edge of their right of way might be profitably utilized for this purpose. Besides, a grove of locusts upon either side of the roads would add greatly to the beauty of the landscape through which the roads pass. It is a fine, ornamental tree, with prolific, sweet-smelling blossoms. The only objection to it is that its foliage comes out rather late in the spring but when it does get out in full leaf and bloom its beauty and the sweet perfume with which it fills the air is unsurpassed.

#### The Black Locust.

The Black Locust is easily propagated either from sprouts or the seed, and the growth of the tree is so rapid that within 15 years from planting many trees in a grove will reach a size large enough for railroad ties, which is a fact very much in its favor.

We might remark incidentally that policemen's clubs are manufactured almost exclusively from Black Locust as it is not only heavy and hard wood, but gives off a sound when struck upon a stone or cement walk peculiar to itself and not possessed by any other timber. While it might not pay to plant extensive tracts of Black Locust for the manufacture of policemen's clubs alone, there are so many other uses for which it is a most valuable timber, taken in connection with its growth upon our sandy soil makes it to our mind the ideal timber with which to reforest our pine plains.

E. L. Sprague.

Reading Through Salt.  
In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystal line salt almost four miles long, said to contain nearly 90,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium-sized print can be read with ease through a block of salt.

### The Fourth.

An ideal day, in an ideal town, with a ideal crowd, made the celebration all that could be desired.

The village was beautifully and profusely decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting. A fine arch on Michigan avenue, electric lighted, gave a fine effect in the evening as well as day and, two hundred Chinese lanterns on the Court House, park lighted the grounds very pleasantly.

The crowds began to come on the night trains, and by teams in the early morning, so that by the time to form the procession, at ten o'clock, the village was crowded as never before. Sheriff Amidon, officer of the day formed the column on time and they came down Michigan avenue, led by the "Beat Band," followed by five floats, the first of which, drawn by four steeds, with the veteran Woodfield handling the ribbons, was loaded with twenty of our beautiful young ladies, and the sign on either side of the wagon reading "Men Wanted."

The procession was a joke as it would take a king's guard to keep the men away. The next "Beat Band" from Alba, in their neat new uniforms, with fifteen pieces occupied the center of the line and were royally cheered as they marched, for their fine appearance and excellent music. The parade was finally disbanded at the Court House park and the bands dispersed several numbers, while the multitude was gathering. President Hum called the assembly to order with a brief address, the young ladies gleefully sang and Rev. E. W. Frazee gave an address as held all within hearing, and stirred their blood, as their attention was called to the building and life of the greatest nation on earth, its wonderful achievements in the past and future promise.

The dinner hour was passed in eating and visiting and two thousand or more repaired to the track to witness the races. There were four entries in the trotting race, which was won by E. Purchase and four in the running race, won by A. M. Nelson. All the races were full of interest, as the horses were in a bunch and full of spirit. We ought to have a good driving track. The only accident during the day was the breaking of the sulky driven by E. Douglas.

The balloon ascension came next and a finer one was never made. When loosed, the monster rose steadily and gracefully, and before the second breath of the watchers, C. Oliver, who made the ascent, was performing on the trapeze to the terror of many, but the delight of all. At the height of a full mile he cut loose the parachute, which opened quickly, and sailed with the wind in a southerly direction, toward School Section lake, but fortunately landed in its east side, without mishap.

The batman between the Gatlies of Saginaw and our club was a hummer, resulting in the defeat of the visitors, 7 to 0.

The running, jumping and sack races, in fact every item noted on the program was carried out in fine form and with the best of humor. The water battle was perhaps the most exciting of all, with three sturdy hose men at each pipe, both parties received water enough to swamp a big boat, and it is thought none of them will need a bath for the next ten years.

During the evening the two bands alternated with music, and no town in Michigan heard better. The celebration closed with a pyrotechnic display, which was unusually good and all pronounced the day a grand success.

There was no drunkenness or brawls and no need of police or special deputies, which proves the efficiency of our village government and the excellent judgment of the various committees who had charge.

Let the Eagle Scream!

#### Financial Report for 1907.

School District No. 1, Grayling Township.

RECEIPTS.	
Bal. on hand July 9, 1906.....	\$ 78.38
Received from loan.....	2,000.00
" " delinquent tax.....	186.25
" " District tax.....	4,821.20
" Primary fund.....	6,518.40
" other sources.....	5.00
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Male teachers.....	\$1,500.00
" Female.....	3,700.00
" Bond for 1907.....	1,000.00
" Note.....	2,000.00
" Interest.....	380.00
" Janitor.....	552.00
" Insurance.....	76.12
" Boiler.....	750.00
" Furniture.....	77.00
" Fuel.....	433.75
" Incidentals.....	840.90
RECAPITULATION.	
Total Receipts.....	\$13,608.83
Total expenditures.....	11,909.77

Bal. on hand.....\$ 2,299.06  
M. A. BATES, Director.

#### Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to those who so kindly assisted us in our late and bereavement, and also do we wish to thank our kind friends for the music, beautiful flowers and especially do we wish to render thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Simms for their great kindness during the long illness of our wife and mother, to those who met us at the train in Grayling, and so kindly assisted at the cemetery.

SILAS W. CARRIER  
MRS. INEZ CARRIER  
LEWIS E. CARRIER  
and wife.

### Obituary.

Mary Adelaide Burwell, born Dec. 22, 1842, in Cayuga county, town of Ments, state of New York.

When two years of age she moved with her parents to Michigan, at the age of four years she was left an orphan, when five years of age she moved to the state of Wisconsin, with a sister and family, where she remained until 16 years of age when she returned to her birth place in New York, making her home with an Uncle and Aunt until she was united in the Holy bonds of matrimony, to Silas W. Carrier, Aug. 27, 1863. To this union was given four children, two sons and two daughters.

In 1869 she moved to Michigan with her husband where they have since remained. For eight years the deceased has resided in Lovells, Crawford county, Michigan, where she was living at the time of her death, which occurred June 30, 1907, at the age of 64 years, six months and eight days.

The deceased leaves a husband, one son and two daughters, a mourning loss, also a large number of relatives and friends.

She has always been a faithful loving wife and a gentle loving mother. Her feet were always found in the paths of righteousness. She was loved by all who knew her, and now her gentle loving spirit has gone to God who gave.

IN MEMORY OF MOTHER.  
We miss thee darling mother,  
From thy place and easy chair;  
We miss thee at the table and at our evening prayer.

But we know, dearest mother,  
When our life on earth is o'er,  
We can meet with you in Heaven,  
On that peaceful glory shore.—COM.

#### A Memorable Day.

One of the days we remember with pleasure, as well as with profit to our health, is one on which we became acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, the painless purifiers that cure headache and biliousness, and keep the bowels right. 25c. at L. Fournier Drug Store.

#### Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, July 14th.  
Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.  
Sabbath School at 12.30 a. m.  
C. E. Meeting at 6.30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7.30 p. m.  
All cordially invited to attend these services.  
FRANK H. LOCKER, Pastor.

#### Long Live the King!

is the popular cry throughout Europe and America, while in America, the cry of the present day is "Long Live Dr. King's New Discovery." King of Throat and Lung Remedies! of which Mrs. Julia Ryder Paine, Truro, Mass., says: "It never fails to give immediate relief, and to quickly cure a cough or cold." Mrs. Paine's opinion is shared by a majority of the inhabitants of this country. New Discovery cures week lungs and sore throats after all other remedies have failed; and for coughs and colds it's the proven remedy. Guaranteed by L. Fournier Drug Store. 50c. and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

#### Lovell's Locals.

Dr. Underhill had a well-drove for water, he got oil with the water, enough at least that his horses will not drink it. The doctor told your scribe he had to take the horses to the river to water them. This well is about 50 rods north of the Miller well.

Jacob Truax arrived Monday morning from Tuscola county. He is now having the lumber sawed for his house and will build soon.

At the annual school meeting, Monday evening, J. V. Miller was elected treasurer to succeed himself.

A. M. Hough and son of Toledo, Ohio, are doing business in Maple Forest township. We will have more to say about them later on.

#### The Charming Woman

is not necessarily one of perfect form and features. Many a plain woman who could never serve as an artist's model, possesses those rare qualities that all the world admires: neatness, clear eyes, clean smooth skin and that sprightliness of step and action that accompany good health. A physically weak woman is never attractive, not even to herself. Electric Bitters restore weak women, give strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, beautiful complexion. Guaranteed at L. Fournier Drug Store.

#### Proposals Wanted.

By action of the Board of Supervisors this committee was authorized to receive bids for the purchase of the county poor house property, and to receive options for the purchase of forty acres of land within one mile from the village of Grayling, to be purchased by the county for a poor farm.

Therefore, such bids and options will be received, sealed and delivered to the County Clerk, to and including July 27th for the consideration of the Board of Supervisors, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids or options.

Dated July 9, 1907.  
JOHN F. HUM  
CHARLES E. SILSBY  
CHARLES CRAVEN,  
Committee.

## Excursion Fares

--To--

Jamestown Exposition Every day until Nov. 30. Choice of various routes going and returning.

Boston NEW ENGLAND OLD HOME WEEK Tickets on sale July 24 to 28 incl.

Philadelphia Tickets on sale July 12 to 16 incl.

Saratoga Springs Tickets on sale July 3 to 7 incl.

Seashore Excursion July 25th. To Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelsea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J. and Rehoboth, Del.

Winona Lake, Ind. WINONA ASSEMBLY. Tickets on sale July 12 to 16 incl.

Orion, Mich. Tickets on sale July 18th to 22d, good returning until July 29th.

Ludington, Mich. Tickets on sale July 18th, 19th, 23d, 25th and 27th, good returning until August 27th.

Bay View, Mich. Tickets on sale July 8 and 9, returning until 25, 1907.

SAN FRANCISCO, Everett and Portland, Bellingham, Wash. SEATTLE, New Westminster, Tacoma, Vancouver & Victoria, B. C. Tickets on sale until July 12. Final return limit Sept. 15, 1907.

Sunday Excursions. Every Sunday until October 27th, between certain points within radius 150 miles west of Detroit River, where the round trip can be made on Sunday.

For particulars consult any ticket agent of the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

## Nervous Indigestion

The action of digestion is controlled by nerves leading to the stomach. When they are weak, the stomach is deprived of its energy. It has no power to do its work. If you want permanent relief, you must restore this energy. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores nervous energy, and gives the organs power to perform their functions.

"For many years I was an acute sufferer from nervous indigestion; at times I was so depressed, life seemed almost a burden. I tried all kinds of remedies and without success, with little or no relief, until one night last summer I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure advertised. I resolved to make one more trial which I did, in the purchase of one bottle of Nervine and one of Heart Cure. In a few days I began to feel better, which encouraged me so much that I continued the medicine until I had taken more than a dozen bottles. I am very much improved in every way. My nerves and spirits since. I make a special point to recommend the medicine, and feel a sincere pleasure in knowing that several persons have been benefited through my recommendation."

A. S. MILLER, Ashville, N. C.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist and will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## SUNDAY EXCURSION

July 14th.

(Returning same day)

TO

MACKINAW CITY

\$1.35

MACKINAC ISLAND

\$1.85.

Special train leaves 6.30 A. M.

For Particulars Consult

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

TICKET AGENTS.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.50-5.25.  
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-4.60  
Common, \$2.75-3.90.  
Canners' cows, \$1.25-2.25.  
Stockers and feeders, \$2.75-4.25.  
Milch cows, \$2.50-4.50.  
Calves, \$4.00-6.50.  
Prime lambs, \$6.25-6.50.  
Mixed lambs, \$5.00-6.00.  
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.  
Prime medium hogs, \$6.00-6.05.  
Yorkers, \$5.95-6.00.  
Pigs, \$5.95-6.00.  
Roughs, 5.00-5.50.  
Stage % off.  
Cattle, \$1 per cwt. on.

#### A Happy Man

Is Amos E. King, of Port Byron, N. Y., (85 years of age); since a sore on his leg, which had troubled him the greater part of his life, has been entirely healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the world's great healer of Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds and Piles. Recommended by L. Fournier, Druggist, Antec 25c.

## PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCES

ELECTRICALLY WELDED

MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

are enjoying phenomenal success, and are conceded to be far superior to any other fencing on the market. Thousands of pleased fence users will testify that the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Electrically Welded Fence.

Will stand ordinary as well as hard usage.

Will not sag in Summer's heat nor break in the cold of Winter.

Is made of the best material for fencing purposes.

Has stays that will not slip, nor can they be moved out of place.

Will conform to the most uneven ground and can be erected over hills and through valleys as well as on level ground.

Has no slack wires to spoil the appearance as well as the efficiency of the fence.

Does not require an expert to erect. Is low in price.

Is now made with stay wires as large as the line wires.

A trade winner and a great seller is the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry and Garden Fence, as it has solved the problem of fencing Poultry, Horses, Hogs and Cattle with one style of fence.

For prices and particulars please call at our store.

Salling, Hanson Co.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Melville, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

## EXCURSION FARES

--TO--

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION Very low fares to Norfolk, Va., for the Jamestown Exposition in effect until Nov. 30th. Choice of various routes going and returning. Liberal limits and stop-over privileges.

NEW ENGLAND OLD HOME WEEK BOSTON, July 29 to Aug. 4 1907. Tickets on sale July 25th to 28th inclusive. Liberal limits and stop-overs. A splendid opportunity to visit "The Hub of the Universe," with its historic buildings and environs.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 15-20, 1907. Annual convention of the B. P. O. E. Tickets on sale July 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Liberal limits and stop-overs. Fares not confined to Elks only, but are open to everybody wishing to visit the "Quaker City."

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., JULY 2-11, 1907. The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar will be held at Saratoga Springs. Tickets on sale July 3d to 7th, inclusive. Fares open to all.

WINONA ASSEMBLY WINONA LAKE, INDIANA. Tickets now on sale.

LAKE ORION BIBLE CONFERENCE ORION, MICH., July 18th to 28th inclusive. Tickets on sale July 18th to 22d, good returning until July 29th.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION LUDINGTON, MICH. Tickets on sale July 18th, 19th, 23d, 25th, and 27th, good returning until August 27th.

Sunday Excursions Every Sunday until October 27th, between certain points within radius 150 miles west of Detroit River where the round trip can be made on Sunday.

CHANGE OF TIME, JUNE 16, '07. Apply to Agents for details. For particulars consult any ticket agent of the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

Echoes from the Past. Montezuma had offered the conquering Cortez a room full of gold and silver if he would go away and leave him in peaceful possession of his kingdom.

"Don't try any of your Monty games on me, old man," laughed Cortez. "I'll have to ask you for more mazuma than that!"

As this was the next best thing to offering him a job as police inspector, the hapless monarch forbore to urge him any further, and died shortly afterwards substantially as narrated in the school histories.

## 1878. 1907.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson Co.

If you

## Want a New Suit

It will pay you to come to our store to buy it!

We can save you at least 40 per cent on every dollar you invest in a suit of Cloth at our store. Come now, while our stock is complete. Suits at all prices, from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Ladies', Men's and Misses Shoes in Patents, Tan and Black, all the latest styles.

We have 200 Ladies' Skirts which we sell at greatly reduced prices between now and July 4th.

Ladies' White Lawn Waists, all styles, 50c to \$2.00.

We will sell all our summer lawns at very low prices.

Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists, all new and very nobby, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Give us a chance, we undersell all our competitors.

## A. KRAUS & SON.

## Happy Colors

You know that there are colors which signify sadness, others which indicate happiness—but do you ever stop to think how often people are made sad or glad because of the colors?

You know that children and flowers thrive best in the sunshine. Why not let us show you how to get it in the walls by using

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

By having your walls decorated with Alabastine you will make them more artistic, more durable, more sanitary, and will make your home a more cheerful place to live in. Let us show you how easy and economical Alabastine is, and how the different tints and stenciled designs can be combined to produce exactly the effect you want.

We will prove to you that Alabastine is superior to every other wall coating. It will give you an opportunity.

SALLING, HANSON CO.

## Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 11

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

Born, Monday, July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phelps Jr., a daughter. Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Have you seen Hathaway's new line of rings?

#### Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Highest market price paid for hides BRADLEY & SPRAGUE.

Hal Davis was called to Chicago, and from there to New York on business last Monday.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Collen and Davis have installed a big wind mill and system of water works, at their cottages at the lake.

Try "Avon Club" coffee, the best grown; 35 cents per pound at SOUTH SIDE MARKET.

#### Base Ball Goods at Fournier's.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVANCAHNS office.

The huckleberry crop promises to be a good one this season as the blossoms were not affected by frost.

Those fountain pens just in at Hathaway's. They are winners from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

#### Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

These bargain windows of Hathaway's every Saturday, are worth your inspection.

We lack type to name all the visitors here the Fourth, but say we think they were all here.

WANTED—Female help at the Devine Hotel, Roscommon, Mich. Address, D. M. TIPPIN. July 20

#### Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

Miss Agnes Blanshan, now of Boyne City has been spending a week with old school mates and friends here.

Miss L. E. Frantz of Gaylord has a pleasant home for sale in that village. For descriptions and terms write her as above.

#### Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

For Sale—A span of bay ponies, well matched, good drivers and good workers. Will take a good work horse, weighing about 1200, in exchange. P. Aebli.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

DIED—At Woodhall, Mich., John Seigel, aged 70 years. Deceased is a brother-in-law of Perry Ostrander and was the first white child born in the city of Owosso.

#### Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

W. Sloan had the misfortune to get his hand into a "Puncher" at the Dowel factory last week and lost the little finger on his left hand.

One-fourth to one-half off on all hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, figured ribbons, remnants, hosiery, towels etc. All hats at reduced prices.

#### MRS. OSBORN.

Born, July 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Aebli, a son; eight pounds. Johnny and grandpa Aebli feel big and the little fellow's birthday will always be celebrated in grand style.

#### For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Mrs. Osborn having bought my stock of millinery and fancy goods, all parties having unsettled accounts with me will oblige by calling at store to settle the same, soon as possible. July 11th MISS WILLIAMS.

The ball game at the Lincoln avenue grounds Sunday between Grayling and the K. of C. of this city, was one of the worst exhibitions of this famous sport seen on the home ground in years. Grayling being so strong that there is no chance for comparison, it being really stronger than in former years. Cheboygan Tribune.

#### "Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Don't miss "The Adorable Fritzie" at the opera house July 15.

"The Adorable Fritzie" at the opera house Monday, July 15. See ad on first page.

Walter Jorgenson is making a flying business trip to Chicago, and south to Ky. and Tenn.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Co., shipped a carload of elm trunk slats to San Francisco, Cal., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrington started on their vacation trip Monday. They will visit at Bay City and Alpena.

The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold a picnic at Portage Lake July 16th. The parents and children are cordially invited to attend with a well filled basket.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williams, nee Miss Dorothy Jorgenson, with their boy, are welcome visitors here for the summer, as they prefer our climate to the heat of St. Louis.

Judge W. R. Kendrick of Saginaw will be here next Thursday the 18th inst., in the interest of the Modern Macabees. The attention of all Sir Knights is requested.

The gifted young Prima Donna Emma Abbott DeBolt, will appear at the opera house, Monday July 15, in "The Adorable Fritzie," a story of the Far East.

A. B. Failing came home from Monroe, La. the 5th, for a short visit with the family. He is well pleased with that section, especially as the business prospects seems to assure him success.

Advertisers would confer a favor by handing in their copy as early as possible. Every thing crowding in at the last moment interferes with the prompt issue of the paper, and besides it spoils our temper.

The hum of the mower is heard throughout the county, and is good music; for there will be a good crop, though some pieces of meadows are shortened on account of the late drouth.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Crandall tomorrow afternoon. All members are requested to be present at the usual hour.

John J. Haggerty found a small sum of money on the street, the Fourth and a pin containing photo. The pin is at this office and will be returned to owner on payment for this notice. The money will also be returned on proof of ownership and loss.

A meeting of railroad officials was held in Chicago recently when it was announced that the fight against the laws of several states reducing the fares on passenger trains would be given up and a general reduction to two cents a mile would be made.

Edgar Dyer was among the bunch that played with Grayling Sunday and he looks as good as ever. His old time fans were pleased to greet him, also others of the team who have many friends in Cheboygan and are always welcome by our boys. Cheboygan Tribune.

The Christian Endeavor Society elected the following officers, Monday evening:

President—Mrs. Olaf Michelson. Vice President—Sam Phelps. Secretary—Mrs. Allen E. Failing. Treasurer—Miss Case.

Tuesday morning the boys turned out at double quick time for a terrific blast of the fire whistle. A room in the M. C. depot was discovered on fire caught probably from a spark from an engine. Aside from smoke and water, and the burning of a bed there was but little damage.

Our erstwhile "Devil" and later Jour and all-around printer, Bert E. Thayer, has launched the WOLVERINE COURIER, succeeding the defunct EXPRESS, and as expected by all who knew Bert, he will make good, and more than he promises. Our neighbors may be satisfied that he is the right man to boom their city and give them a paper of which they will be proud.

H. Bates had an unpleasant experience last Monday evening. He was returning from the village to his livery barn, when some man, unknown, rushed out of an alley and threw a piece of scantling with terrible force striking him on the left side. As soon as he could catch his breath he started after his assailant, but he was a sprinter and escaped. Mr. Bates would like to meet him for a private interview.

Farmers will soon find a new market for their potatoes if the statement of a United States council is correct. It appears that the high price of cedar and its scarcity suggested to amimate the desirability of a substitute and the result is a composition formed principally of potatoes, has been found satisfactory. A company has been formed in Europe with a large capital to manufacture the pencil.

The state agricultural society has prepared a bill to put the state authority in control of the state fair, by creating a board of twenty-one directors, twelve of whom shall be named by the governor, one from each congressional district. Besides there are five representatives of state farmers' associations, and two from Detroit board of commerce, and the director of the experiment station with the lieutenant governor ex officio president of the board. The bill was introduced a few days ago by Representative A. J. Hilldale, and authorizes the society to hold a half million dollars worth of property.

An alarm of fire Monday evening, from the flooring mill, called out the department in a hurry. It was found that in some way fire caught in the shavings room. It was extinguished with a little damage to the roof boards under the steel roofing.

Our ball club are covering themselves with glory. On the 30th ult. they did up Cheboygan on their grounds to the tune of 22 to 5. July 4th The Gattley's of Saginaw came up and were let out with 7 to 0 in our favor. Dyer and Gaham, home battery, and on the 5th with Jones and Gaham, who were good natured, the visitors were given 3 to 6. They were a fine gentlemanly lot of fellows, and will be welcome at any time.

Under the law establishing juvenile courts in Michigan and giving the judges of probate power in juvenile cases, all officers of this class will receive additional salaries based on the population of their respective counties at the rate of \$100 for each 15,000 population or fraction thereof. County agents will also receive greater compensation for their services in juvenile cases, and will not, as in the past, be required to do a large amount of work for which they receive nothing.

There has been an enquiry addressed to president Hum regarding the bringing to Grayling, a factory for the manufacture of nail keg staves and heading, and barb wire reels, which would employ 70 or 80 hands, and make a market for the almost unlimited amount of small timber both soft and hard wood within a radius of fifty miles. It is probably that a representative of the concern will be here soon, and we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

The management of the opera house is to offer us a rare musical treat in the New Comedy Opera "The Adorable Fritzie." It is rich in tuneful music, lovely girls and beautiful scenic and electrical effects. It does not need to depend upon stage tinsel for its popularity. It contains an interesting plot, with just enough comedy to amuse the public, and has for its performers artists of merit. There is not a poor voice in the company, something which cannot be said for the majority of comic operas of the present time. At the opera house Monday, July 15th.

MARRIED—At Lewiston, July 1st, Miss Bessie Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox, former residents here, and Frank Willis, of that village. Rev. Starke, officiating. A feature of the occasion was the wearing of a coat by the groom, which did service at the wedding of his great grandfather, his grandfather and his father, and Frank says it will be saved for his son. Only the immediate relatives of the parties were present, who partook of the royal feast prepared, and enjoyed an hour of music in the house, and later more music in the street.

Sheriff Amidon and his father had a double surprise party here the 3rd. Charles was not expecting his father but received a hurry-up call from one of the hotels, went over to see what was the matter and being told there was a "bad man" in the dining room, went after him. He found but one man; his father, and realizing the joke took him by the collar without a word and started for the door. A lively tussle followed without a word from either party but fully enjoyed by the lookers on, who were watching the joker, expecting to see Charles down and out, but they missed their guess for the "Old Man" was nicely put out doors and at once consented to go to the "coop" where they enjoyed a nice visit, and a lot of fishing for the week.

By posting quite a large guarantee I have secured the Trina Opera Co., in their production, "The Adorable Fritzie," a comic opera which has secured a great success the past two seasons. I will personally guarantee this attraction and any patron not satisfied with the performance can have his money cheerfully refunded after the second act. This will be the feature show of the season, and I have been to considerable expense in securing an attraction of this kind. I hope the patrons that appreciate a first class performance will show same by turning out and giving me their support on this occasion. You should know that it all lays with you in regard to the class of shows I can have come to our village; the better patronage the better shows. This attraction comes to our town next Monday, July 15th. Don't forget the date, OPERA HOUSE MANAGER.

#### Resolutions of Condolance.

WHEREAS, The Great Commander of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother Sir Knight Frederic Hoesli, late a member of Crawford Tent No. 193, Knights of Modern Macabees. THASPROH, Be it resolved, that the charter of this Tent be draped for a period of 60 days. That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our departed Sir Knight, and that the same be published in the CRAWFORD COURIER AVANCE.

#### COMMITTEE.

#### Notice.

The tax roll for the village of Grayling is in my hands for collection, and I am ready to receive taxes every day.

H. HANSON, Village Treasurer, July 11th.

## FREE!

We give absolutely gratis, for the asking, a twenty page booklet, giving valuable information on China Lac, how to use it and get best results.

China Lac can be used over old painted wood as well as over new wood, on soft wood and hard wood; for Linoleum and metal work it makes an economical and satisfactory finish.

Our free booklet will tell you all about it.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

## OLD DUTCH CLEANSER



Takes the place of soap Soap Powders and Scouring Bricks.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scoures, and Polishes

Cleans glass, wood, brass, copper, painted wall etc

SOLD FOR 10c.

## CONNINE & CO.

## The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

## W. F. BRINK.

## Defects of Vision

although slight, may cause great annoyance, and it usually appears in the form of a dull headache or aching eyes. Now if you are suffering from strained vision, our scientific test of the eyes will reveal the cause, and a pair of our specially-ground lenses will give relief. Do not make the mistake of waiting too long; find out the condition of your eyes today.

## C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

#### Maple Forest Flashes.

Miss Irene Martin spent the Fourth in Grayling.

Miss Laura London attended the Gleaner lodge Saturday night.

Miss Effie Sherman is home from Peto Cheney.

Jim Knibbs is wearing a more pleasant smile now. Why?

Jerry Sherman has returned to work at Wolverine.

Question—Whom is most apt to steal, strawberries or apples and cherries? Answer—Strawberries.

David Lamonte of Grayling was up looking after his business interests last week.

Miss Martha Knibbs visited in Roscommon the first of the week.

Every newspaper wants to publish the news. The better the paper the more prosperous it will be. Local news items are especially hard to run down. How many times have you, dear reader, been approached by the newspaper man for an item of news and told him that you knew nothing of interest. Probably at the time your family were away on a visit or some one from out of town was visiting at your home. Of course you didn't mean to deceive the scribe, yet when you received your paper you wondered why your family friends were not mentioned. A good way to avoid all of this is to kindly inform us of the facts or drop a note in the post-office to the paper. The one item may not amount to much, but several columns of such news is the life of a local paper. See?

Two and a Half Cows. Denmark, famous for her great exportation of butter, has 500 cows to every 1,000 of her inhabitants, and if five head are counted in a family, there are two and one-half cows to every family.

## Watch this Space For New Ad.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

## Central Drug Store

## "Fishing Tackles

## FISHING"

We have the best of everything that the Fishermen need.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

## Fire Insurance

Cheap Freight Rates to all Western Points.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Agent

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## Exterminate Potatoe Bugs

By Using

## Pure Paris Green

—AND—

## BUG FINISH

FOR SALE AT

## FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.







# THE FARM GARDEN



Liberal feed for the work horses these days.

Nothing seems to be freer than air unless it be hot air.

Goats will prove profitable to the farmer whose pasture is bushy and is surrounded by a high and strong fence.

Five good cows will help buy a separator quicker than six poor ones, and one is needed more with the five than the six.

Farm animals constitute an effective and profitable fertilizer factory on the farm with the capital paying good dividends all the time.

When pasturing the pigs in the clover it is best to feed the grain at night, as that leaves the porker hungry to eat the clover in the early morning.

Corn stalks alone will make no cow break the State record in the production of milk. A pair of half and half night and morning will help some half bran and half ground oats.

"The world owes me a living," says an unthrifty man. Yes, that is so, but he will have to hustle around and make the collection. The world owes every man a living who is willing to help get it.

There'd be more happy homes if every man could be as patient about home as he is when he goes fishing. Some men will growl if dinner is two minutes late and then they'll stay a whole day in a boat and never get a bite.

It is a step in the right direction to have the boiler of the steam thrasher tested, but it is not enough. The engineer should have a touch of the same test. Inefficient engineers are sometimes at their posts when bad accidents occur.

Bees wax mixed with enough tallow to make it soft is an excellent waterproof dressing for leather. It should be rubbed into the leather while it is held near the stove and the leather ought to be very dry in order to readily take up the preparation. For harness dressing lamp black is mixed with it.

Tomatoes to be grown in a confined space should be trained to poles with cross strips. After the plants have grown to five or six feet in height they may be clipped to prevent further upward growth. Tie every foot to keep them supported, and clip the surplus foliage, to throw the strength of the vine into the fruit and to give the sun a chance at it.

Under irrigation and on moist soils alfalfa grows so much that comparatively little seed is set. It is on this account that whenever an effort is made to grow a crop of seed on fertile valley lands the third crop is selected for this purpose, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. Coming later in the season, when the supply of moisture is generally less abundant, the crop will usually be far in advance of that which could be saved from the first or second cutting.

**The Blackberry Cane Borer.** Since the borer began to destroy the blackberry canes the old and well-known Wilson variety—the largest and most attractive of all blackberries—has almost been obliterated in some sections, but where growers have quit in the work of cutting away the canes and burning them the evil has been greatly lessened. One slovenly fruit grower in a neighborhood who leaves his canes may cause a loss to the whole community by propagating a new crop of borers. The study of the life history of each injurious insect at the several State experiment stations has done much to enlighten farmers in regard to preventing injury from parasites and insects, but all methods suggested demand vigilance and work on the part of the fruit grower, and he will not succeed unless he is willing to do everything that is required.

**Rats a Costly Plague.** An infallible method of exterminating rats would be worth more to the people of the United States in a single decade than the department of agriculture has cost since its establishment, a bulletin of the department, just issued, declares.

It says the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence, and adds:

"If for each cow, horse, sheep and hog on the farms of the United States the farmers support one rat on grain, the toll levied on the cereals by these rodents would reach the enormous total of \$100,000,000 a year."

"Rat proofing is the chief obstacle to their extermination. If three ligers of ten each are produced every year, a single pair, breeding without check and without losses by death, in three years would be represented by ten generations and would number 20,155,392 individuals. The eleventh generation, due at the beginning of the fourth year, would number over 100,000,000."

**Change in Cotton Growing.** Flat cultivation of cotton as introduced by the Arkansas experiment station, is finding favor with the lint

growers of that State over the old method of hill tilage, the advantage being in the saving of labor and economy of seed and, it is declared, a better yield.

Under old practice, says the South-west Magazine, the soil was thrown up in a furrow and the seed sown continuously in a drill. Later the plants were thinned to a single stand by hoeing the entire surface of the cotton row and cutting away nineteen of every twenty stalks.

Flat cultivation consists of thoroughly preparing the seed bed and planting the cotton in checks 18 to 24 inches apart in a drill, to enable cultivation in both directions—a method that will naturally lessen the work of a chopper and save a greater part of the seed.

**Government Burns Ashes.** The burning of ashes mixed with coal, tried by officers of the District of Columbia has so far been so successful that it is hoped a saving of \$50,000 a year may be effected in the one item of ash collection alone.

The experiments are being made in the great furnaces of the government printing office, and if it is finally demonstrated that the process produces the results claimed for it, the ashes from private residences, which are now thrown away, will be utilized in the heating plants of the district government institutions. It is altogether likely that federal government departments everywhere will follow the example of the local government in utilizing the ashes now thrown away.

Another feature which appeals strongly to the Washington authorities is almost entire absence of smoke from furnaces in which coal is burned by the new process.

**Frog Raising.** The Pennsylvania department of fisheries has been studying the problem of commercial frog raising, and now believe that enough information has been gathered as to the life history of the frog and his food habits to make such ventures possible.

For profitable frog culture, it is stated that at least three acres are required, which should be divided into at least three ponds, all of which should be carefully fenced to prevent the mature frogs from escaping.

At the outset, a small pond is required for hatching eggs, and developing tadpoles and the other ponds for the young frogs, the 2-year and the 3-year-olds. The tadpoles at any dead animal matter, but the mature frogs exist principally on live insects, which are attracted to the ponds by placing boards smeared with honey near the edges of the water.

For young tadpoles, it is estimated that one pound of fish or liver is sufficient for a week's rations for about 2,000.

It is reported that the principal enemies of the young frog and tadpoles are birds, snakes, eels, fishes and the larvae of the water beetle.

**Cost of a Peach Orchard.** We give below the actual cost of our peach orchard of 100 trees three years old:

	Expense.	Receipts.
First year	\$21.30	\$ 0.25
Second year	25.13	30.03
Third year	20.05	23.10
Three years	\$76.48	\$53.38

Net cost—\$23.10.

The cost includes the original cost of the trees, two replacements of nearly 40 per cent in all (trees were killed by severe winter), and all labor expended on the trees and land at from \$1 to \$1.50 per day and \$1 for team.

It also includes the total cost of growing nurse-crops (beans, popcorn and a little garden truck) between the trees in summer and of sowing oats as a cover crop during winter. Trees were pruned, sprayed, cultivated, mulched with straw, and protected from mice and rabbits during winter by veneer wrappers, and borers dug yearly. No netting included. The receipts are from the nurse-crops of beans and popcorn.

It will be noted that the first crop was nearly a total loss of account of dry weather. With good seasons and no loss from winter killing, a peach orchard can be paid for by nurse crops before it comes into bearing.—S. B. Hartman, Athens, Mich.

**Peat as Horse Feed.** In Germany the consumption of peat is constantly increasing, says the Scientific American. As bedding for stock only the second and third layers are used. The blocks of peat are dried by air or in a kiln; they are then shredded by machinery and sieved, after which they are compressed and packed in bales by means of slats of wood and iron wire.

For fodder only the top layer is used. It consists of moss and the shreds of partially dried peat. The dried peat is then ground and sifted and mixed with molasses in the proportion of 20 to 25 of peat and 75 of molasses, obtained in the manufacture of sugar from beets. This product is guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent of sugar.

Horses fed with this develop glossy coats, gain in appetite and are free from colic. Neat cattle are said to be less subject to foot and mouth disease. The addition of 44 pounds to the daily feed of milk cows is said to increase the daily yield of milk about 55-100ths of a gallon.

In the province of Hannover from 10,000 to 15,000 tons are used every year, while Germany as a whole consumes 160,000 to 200,000 tons.

The value of peat for fuel is shown by the fact that it contains 84 per cent of carbon against 60 per cent in wood, 70 in soft coal and 83 in hard coal.

The so-called "torfmoor" or turf is sifted out of peat and used for packing fruit, such as tomatoes and other products, while "moor" is used as a filter.

## CHINA IS GRATEFUL.

Uncle Sam Makes Her a Present of Many Millions of Dollars.

Through her representative in Washington China has expressed her gratitude to the United States for an exhibition of consideration not often displayed by a strong nation toward a weaker one. The Empress Dowager later will personally acknowledge China's appreciation of our generosity.

It is not often that one nation practically makes to another a present of about \$27,000,000, but that is what President Roosevelt and Secretary Root propose to do and the people of the United States will agree us to the justice of the act.

In 1900 there was a sort of rebellion in China on the part of the anti-foreign element. This is known as the Boxer outbreak. The legations were besieged and lives and property endangered. The European powers and the United States sent soldiers, and these marched as a united army upon Peking, restoring peace.

Then came up the question of punishment and indemnity—for, of course, the nations could not be expected to stand the expense of the expedition and suffer the wrongs of their citizens to go unrighted. Some of the European nations were for slicing up China and dividing the slices, but Uncle Sam frowned on this and the proposition was abandoned. An agreement was reached on September 7, 1901, by which China bound herself to punish the offenders and to pay to the injured nations the following sum:

Russia	\$12,000,000
Germany	\$9,000,000

China has now paid the sum to the United States, and the balance of the indemnity is being paid to the other nations.

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## GREAT WATER DUEL.

Cornell Defeats Columbia Crewmen After Desperate Struggle.

In probably the greatest rowing race ever seen in this country Cornell University won the big intercollegiate aquatic event over the longhairs of Columbia University in the Hudson River recently. Columbia University made a desperate fight for the honor and was beaten only by three feet. The two crews rowed side by side for four long, hard miles and the men in both boats were thoroughly exhausted at the finish.

Columbia's grand showing was a big surprise, as it was figured that the struggle lay between Cornell and the Annapolis crew. The navy could do no better than third. Pennsylvania was fourth, Wisconsin fifth and Georgetown sixth. Syracuse did not finish, her shell being swamped in a big swell.

The water was unusually rough and some of the contenders were badly handicapped by their shells slipping water.

Cornell won by a magnificent burst of speed in the last ten strokes, the nose of her shell just sweeping across the finish line ahead of the New Yorkers. But from the first dip of the oars at the head of the course until the winning thumps dropped their sweeps and fell back, half senseless, in their victory, not twenty-five feet separated either shell, and at the end the Columbians were so close up that the great crowd on the banks thought the triumph was theirs. Unusual picturesque-ness was added to the scene by the fact that darkness closed so quickly that the glare of the great searchlight from the United States monitor Arkan-

sas was thrown over the crews at the finish to aid the judges in their decision.

Twenty thousand people saw the great struggle from pleasure craft, observation trams and various vantage points along the course. Wisconsin was victorious in the freshmen eight-oared event and Syracuse triumphed in the varsity four-oared race.

**JUDGE LOVING SET FREE.** At Houston, Tex., former Judge William G. Loving of Nelson was acquitted of the charge of murder in killing Theodore Estes, son of Sheriff M. K. Estes. Judge Loving shot and killed young Estes on the afternoon of April 22, following a buggy ride Estes had taken with the judge's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who told her father that her escort had drugged her.

Judge Barisande thanked the jurors for their attendance upon court at great sacrifice. He declared he believed the verdict was in accordance with the conscientious views of the jurymen. Foreman McCreary, a merchant and farmer, said that on the first ballot every jurymen favored the acquittal of the defendant. When asked what the basis of the verdict was he said "innocence," and that he and other members of the jury believed that Judge Loving was out of his mind at the time he killed young Estes. The stress, he said, had been brought on by the story told him by his daughter.

**Need of the Times.** Cardinal Gibbons in a commencement address at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., referring to the great need of our times for the betterment of society, said: "What the times call for is men, sturdy men, endowed with the courage of their convictions. Many a soldier who fearlessly rushed to the cannon's mouth has shrank before the shafts of ridicule and the shouts of popular prejudice. The man who calmly fulfills a duty against public clamor displays greater courage than the captain who captures cities."

**Certain Democrats in Chicago and other parts of the West who do not care to accept the leadership of William J. Bryan are now trying to organize a movement to nominate Joseph W. Folk of Missouri for President and John A. Johnson of Minnesota for Vice President.**

Cardinal Gibbons says that whatever the opinion of the French episcopate may be with regard to the separation of church and state, it would be better that they should not say so. The separation of church and state as it is in this country.

## Popular Pulpit

NEEDS IN RELIGION.

By Rev. Junius Remensnyder.

Knowing that patience worketh experience.—Rom. v. 4.

Ours is an age that almost unduly exalts experience. Experiment is the method employed in the physical sciences. The student of chemistry and biology must work in the laboratory and the student of medicine in the hospital, to acquire knowledge at once practical and useful.

Without such experience one may have knowledge, but he cannot have wisdom. His head may be full of learning, but he will only remain an empty visionary, a mere idealist, helpful neither to himself nor to his fellow men.

This is the great defect of youth—that it discounts the patient schooling and preparation of discipline, and would rush unpreparedly upon the stage and into the battle of life.

Matthew Arnold comments upon this rashness of youthful inexperience thus: "Only when one is young and headstrong can one thus prefer bravado to experience, can one stand by the sea of time, and, instead of listening to the solemn and rhythmic beat of its waves, choose to flit like a bird with one's own whoopings to start the echo."

But there is danger of placing experience emphasis on experience. We must have theoretical knowledge; the mind must be furnished by reading and the understanding strengthened by reflection. Our strongest and noblest inspirations come from within. It is in our still inner life that are nourished those visions of sentiment and poetry that make life noble and beautiful.

The mere experimentalist is dry, hard, mechanical and dead to that larger, higher sphere, which makes man akin to the angels.

This is the mistake we often hear in regard to religion. It is said that religion is wholly a matter of experience. "We can experience God in the soul. We do not need to go to the Bible for the knowledge of Him." But experience cannot give us facts. It is not a creative, but a testing faculty. Experience can give a new reading to the truths of Scripture and throw white light upon the teachings of revelation, but it cannot invent them. He who takes the conclusion of his experience for the word of God will remain in the deep darkness and hopelessness with respect to the blessed truths and hopes of religion as were the great pagan thinkers.

On the other hand, however, the apostle is altogether justified in insisting in the text upon the necessity of experience to religion. One may be the most orthodox of believers, the profoundest of theologians and the most regular of church members, but if he does not know religion by experience he "denies the power thereof," and his profession is but "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Religion first must be experienced in the heart. Our piety must be sincere. It must breathe within us the spirit of brotherly love. It must make us fear God; it must inculcate us to hate wrong and meanness. It must make us broad-minded and charitable. It must stir up with high aims and noble ideals. In Bible language, it must make us "new creatures, created after God in true righteousness and holiness."

But the supreme test of religion is that it be experienced in our lives. A man may have deep religious feeling, but if it does not prove itself in action it is but rapid emotionalism. Sentiment and prayers do not make a mockery of God and the church, if they do not issue in right life. It is only when our religion masters our temptations, sweetens our ugly tempers, overcomes our bad habits, casts out our selfishness, moves us to do good to our neighbors, gives us courage in danger and faith and calm under the fire of affliction that it is real. Then it has set its feet on the solid ground of experience, and then will it bring the favor of God and crown with an immortal hope.

The defect of too many professors is the lack of this vital religious experience. Those who know them best doubt them most. Those to whom close contact shows just what they really are have hard work to believe their piety genuine.

If believers would only be more consistent in their lives and illustrate their faith in their ideals, no argument would be needed to win the world to follow so glorious a guide as religion. Gibbons in that famous chapter of his history where he seeks to account for the progress of the early church, states that "the primitive Christian demonstrated his faith by his virtues," and "exercised himself in the habits of humility, meekness and patience." The same Christian qualities will give more power to the gospel to-day than all the learned arguments of theologians.

Let us by all means believe and profess religion. But then let us give proof that we experienced it. And then will it make joyful our inner life, clothe our deeds with virtue and beauty and convince and draw our friends and neighbors to the life of faith, hope and love.

**THE GOOD FIGHT.** By Rev. Henry B. Cope.

"Fight the good fight of faith; lay hold on eternal life."—I. Tim. vi, 12.

Man is apparently naturally belligerent. There always is a ready response to the call to fight. The chief pleasure many people get out of their religion and their church life is in the opportunities afforded to buckle on their armor and go forth to the fray. It does not matter much who the foe may be so long as there is a prospect of fight.

It is only natural that where religion has been made to consist in creeds and opinions the lines of battle should be drawn according to the schools of thought. It is marvelous how warriors

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

1450—Jack Cade defeated Stafford at Sevenoaks.

1491—King Henry VIII. of England born at Greenwich.

1541—Pizarro, the hero of the conquest of Peru, died.

1644—Charles I. victor at Cropredy bridge.

1682—Charles XII. of Sweden born. Killed at Frederikshald, Dec. 11, 1718.

1704—William Conyngham, Lord Plunket, who prosecuted Robert Emmet, born. Died 1804.

1784—Mme. Thibault, first female aeronaut, made ascent in Paris.

1806—Coal first mined in the United States at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

1810—King Louis of Holland abdicated.

1812—Mrs. Siddons took her farewell of the stage.

1821—Spain agreed to sell Florida to the United States.

1830—Maharajah Runjeet Singh of Lahore, owner of the famous Koh-i-noor, died.

1843—Last fatal duel fought in England.

1840—Abolition of the Corn laws by Sir Robert Peel.

1849—England repealed the navigation act.

1857—First distribution of the Victoria Cross took place in Hyde Park, London.

1861—Steel guns first manufactured at Trenton, N. J.

1863—Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac.

1874—Charles Ross abducted from his father's home at Germantown, Pa.

1890—Major Banister executed at Balaclava, for conspiring against the government. President Harrison signed the dependent pension bill.

1891—Spain and the United States concluded a commercial treaty. An influenza epidemic appeared in the Colorado mountains.

1892—Twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria dissolved. Steamship City of Chicago wrecked on the Irish coast, near Cork.

1893—The South Carolina liquor dispensary law took effect. Gov. Algebe of Illinois pardoned the Haymarket anarchists. The Japanese cabinet, under Premier Ito, resigned. The Chicago House at Niagara Falls destroyed by fire.

1894—M. Casimir Perier, elected President of France. Dr. R. W. Buchanan, with several others, electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y.

1896—Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died. Born June 14, 1812.

1898—Semi-centennial of Wisconsin as a State celebrated at Milwaukee. Battle of El Caney (Spanish-American war). The Japanese cabinet, under Premier Ito, resigned. The Chicago House at Niagara Falls destroyed by fire.

1900—The Shamrock, challenger for the America cup, launched on the Thames. Three boat races with Yale grounded near Chelso, China.

1904—Steamer Norge lost off the Scottish coast and 640 persons perished.

1905—John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to the endowment fund of Yale university. Serious riots in Warsaw, Poland.

**American Peace Proposal.** The American delegation at the Hague conference, headed by Gen. Horace Porter, has proposed the proposition that the bombardment of undefended and un-defended towns or buildings be forbidden, but that such places be liable to damages incidental to the destruction of military or naval establishments, and are liable to bombardment when they refuse reasonable requisitions for provisions and supplies. It is also proposed that the bombardment of undefended towns for the non-payment of ransom be forbidden. The Germans propose that hospital ships cannot be captured, nor being considered as warships, and that private hospital ships may enjoy the same privilege as those authorized by governments, providing they assist the wounded without distinction of nationality. The British propose an international court of appeal in regard to prizes captured at sea. France proposes that the powers may appoint an international commission of inquiry in case of disputes of an international character, the investigation to be conducted secretly, and the reports to be made public only if both sides agree; the decision, however, not to be mandatory.

**Notes of Current Events.** The infant son of Walter Price died near Mafum, O. T., as a result of injuries from being caught under a disc harrow.

The first bale of new cotton to arrive at New York was sold at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange. The price was 40 cents per pound.

Mrs. Knob and her 6-month-old babe were thrown from a buggy in a runaway at Stillwater, O. T., and the infant's head was so badly crushed that death followed.

About twenty square miles of country in the vicinity of Lincoln Center, Kan., was visited by a heavy hailstorm, which practically ruined the crops in the affected area.

The executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress met in Muskogee, I. T., and ratified Nov. 19 to 22 as the dates for the meeting of the eighteenth annual congress in that city. The census bureau announces the production of lumber in the United States in 1903 as \$7,400,000,000, or 11,885,880,222,000, and of shingles, 11,885,435,000. Over 18,000,000 feet was made from yellow pine.

The fellow who stops to explain everything to everybody will never reach the end of his journey.—Judge.



